AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS........ Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS........ Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD............ 4-12-0
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c.
Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,504—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES.]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRIC
THE INDIAN RAIL
TRAVELLERS' G
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE
Time and Fare Tables of Indian Rail
Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and
Coast, Postal and Telegraph Information, &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF IN
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th March
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
M. L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th „
M. L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th „
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th „
M. L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	......	2,771	15th March.
* S. S. POSEIDON	.....	3,878	8th April.
S. S. E FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April. 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A Dodero	26th April, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

SINGLE TICKETS.

1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 357-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 907-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMERS NILO AND V. FLORIO.

To GENOA or VENICE Single ...... 1st Class Rs. 500
„ „ „ „ „ ... 2nd „ „ 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 17th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 16th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post; on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES :—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sentfree. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Have a Complete Stock of all

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.
TRUNKS, BAGS, DRESSING BAGS, HOSIERY,
DECK SHOES, DCEK CHAIRS, RUGS, MAUDS.
MEDICINES, GROCERIES, WINES,
TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMES, ETC.

Complete Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE INDIAN FIBRE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 4,00,000,
In 4,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE SHARE LIST IS NOW OPEN,
AND WILL CLOSE ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1902.

Prospectus and Forms of application may be obtained from

MESSRS. RONALDSON & RONALDSON
9 & 10 Second Line Beach, MADRAS.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to the INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. **O T B**

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE.	SPEAR.	KING'S.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	„ „	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	„ „	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	„ „	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	„ „	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	„ „	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	„ „	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	„ „	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	„ „	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY
BEST ENGLISH MADE

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE.	XYLONITE.	IVORY.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	„ „	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY OUR

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

DVERTISEMENTS.

OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S

GRAND

FANCY FETE.

MARCH 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, 8TH, & 10TH.

4-30 TO 7-30; and 8-30 TO 11 P.M.

CLOSING DAY

OF THE

FANCY FETE.

TO-DAY is

YOUR

LAST CHANCE
LAST CHANCE
LAST CHANCE

OF SAILING ON THE

SHANNON RIVER
SHANNON RIVER
SHANNON RIVER

TO-NIGHT

WILL BE THE

LAST
LAST
LAST

OPPORTUNITY
OPPORTUNITY
OPPORTUNITY

OF VISITING

FAIRYLAND
FAIRYLAND
FAIRYLAND

ADMISSION.

ONE RUPEE.

—(Children Half Price)—

ONE RUPEE.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS in Uniform, 8 Annas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

NOTICE.

NO PERFORMANCE !
NO PERFORMANCE ! !
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

TO-MORROW EVENING,
TO-MORROW EVENING,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11TH.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL,
BENEFIT OF
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR, LADY NORTHCOTE
AND
THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY FANCY FETE.
A GALA PERFORMANCE.

POPULAR PRICES :Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, Gallery, for Natives only, Annas 8,

Box Plan for Tuesday Evening at the Tent of Secretaries of the Fancy Fete Committee until Monday Night, March 10th, where seats can be reserved.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE..................Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
He has decided to extend his Season, and will
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDS
PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES :—
TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 10TH MARCH,
"GAY PARISIENNE"
TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH,
"CIRCUS GIRL,"
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH,
"RUNAWAY GIRL"
THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH,
Under the Patronage and in the presence of
H. E. LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,
And the Members of Committee of the Dufferin Fund Fancy Fete, when will be produced, by desire
"SAN TOY"
FRIDAY, 14TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR"
SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH,
"GAIETY GIRL"
TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING
AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—

Stalls Rs. 5 & 4	Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3	Gallery Re. 1.

PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

S. S. "CITY OF LUCKNOW."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 39 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th March, 1902.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THERE will be a PRACTICE THIS AFTERNOON, in the TOWN HALL, at 5-45 p.m. All Members are invited to attend.

P. AYLWIN SELFE,
Honry. Secry. and Treas.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS ROGERS, DECEASED

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1886 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or other wise having any claims upon or against the estate of THOMAS ROGERS, late of Bombay Merchant and Commission Agent, who died at Edinburgh in Scotland, on the 28th day of November, 1901, and Probate of whose Will was on the 5th day of March, 1902, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY ROGERS, Esquire, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, having effect throughout the whole of British India, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 8th day of March 1902.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, DUNLOP, AND CARDALE.
Attorneys for the Executor.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the uture of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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PAPER FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT having recently acquired by purchase in execution of a decree, the property known as the "PUNALORE PAPER MILLS" belonging to the late "Travancore Paper Mills Company, Limited," situate at Nedungayam, Punalore, in the Kunnattur Taluk in the District of Quilon, Travancore, now OFFER the same for SALE.

The property consists of 83 British statute acres of land or thereabouts bounded on the north by the River Kalleda, and on the south, east and west by Forrests, on which is erected the Paper Mill Factory, comprising Mill, Machine, Boiler, Beater and Store rooms—12 in number. Mechanics shop and yard offices, Directors' bungalow, Assistant Manager's bungalow, Fireman's bungalow, Lines and Mesonry Turbine. The Factory and Turbine is replete with all necessary, machinery, plant, tools, &c., for a Paper Factory, and the various bungalows are furnished with House and Office Furniture, &c.

Punalore is one of the Stations on the S. I. Line of Railway which is shortly to be opened (now under construction) between the seaports of Quilon and Tuticorin via Tinnevelly.

The Forests surrounding the Factory are likely to yield an inexhaustible supply of Eta, (grass) which has been found fit and suitable for the manufacture of fair qualities of paper; and labour and fuel is to be had cheap.

The original cost of the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Tools, Furniture, &c., has been over four and a half lacs of rupees.

It is believed that with a small addition of new machinery adapted to the conversion of Eta, the factory can be run to advantage and success as it now stands.

The undersigned will be glad to receive offers within 15th June, 1902, for the purchase of the above property, and in the event of a new company being floated for the purchase and working of the Factory, will be glad to consider an offer received within the said date to allow a portion of the purchase moneys to remain outstanding on shares in the new company.

An inspection of the premises will be allowed at any time to intending purchasers on application to the Dewan Paishcar at Quilon or to the undersigned.

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO.
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, Jan 23rd, 1902.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
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AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

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THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered playground, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 25th July, 1889, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed.

NAMELY

Eleven for the Primary School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

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For the Scholastic or working year.

BOARDERS.

	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Charge for Tuition ....Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ....Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.

Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,
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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 35, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 21, at Churneywadi Lane, and of house No. 10 at Ghandanwadi.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos 872-876, 888,892—894, at Parel Road, also Nos. 199 (2) 57 to 59 at Bellasis Road, and Nos 45-53 at Pirkhan Lane.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1902, at 11a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1902, to 31st March, 1903, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Masagon and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c. who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside, under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1902, to 31st March 1903.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD., situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for Debenture-holders of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Mill premises at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant at 3 p.m. in one lot,

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1902.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,

C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A

RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.

16. Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch :—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY
OR A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
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Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
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GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

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PRIZES :—One Prize for Rs. 1 000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST

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In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

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SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

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CHARGEMAN BOILER-MAKER, age 30 to 40, able to read and write English, and must be thoroughly experienced in Locomotive Boiler Repairs. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 180, with free quarters.

Applications with full particulars of experience, &c. to be addressed to the Undersigned.

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UNDERSIGNED beg to notify that he has successful cures for the following, and can forward Copies of Testimonials if necessary :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Corn cure (which never fails)........................	1	0	0
Magic Hair Restorer for Baldness (Guaranted in every case except a man Bald........	6	0	0
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Bleeding Piles External and Internal, without operations	5	0	0
Pills for whooping cough, per box	2	8	0
Pills and Embrocation for Prickley Heat......	3	0	0
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If after a thorough trial the above cures dose not prove efficacious, I will return the amount expended in purchasing same, if the claim is supported by a medical certificate duly signed and stamped.

In all cases purchasers are requested to communicate the result in cases of failure, money expended will be returned as above. If no communication is received the case will be recorded as cure after three months.

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(Punjab.) Umballa.

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Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 16 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards. Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each, Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

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MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery : Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

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Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

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IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO THE

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PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay,

that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)

Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS cannot be surpassed.

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VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
Proprietor JAMES CONNELL.

WINE and Spirit Merchant, established in 1866, Cheapest House in Bombay for GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS, obtained direct from Europe.

Genuine Portwine at Rs. 15 per doz.
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Genuine Old Scotch Whisky at Rs. 23 per doz.
Breakfast Bacon, on cut, at Annas 14 per lb.
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Cooked Ham, sliced, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8 per tin.

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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

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The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
A Counting-House Guide, by Cordingley	4	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	9
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Fancy Free, by Eden Phillpolts	0	12
Angel, by B. M. Croker	0	12
The House Divided, by H. B. Marriott Watson...	0	12
A Matter of Sentiment, by I. S. Winter... ...	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
The Insane Root, by Mrs. Campbell Praed ...	0	12
A Matter of Sentiment, by John Strange Winter.	0	12
In the House of His Friend, By R. H. Savage.	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
English Composition and Essay-Writing for Indian Students, by Rev. W. G. Robertson...	0	6
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
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Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 56 BALES GREY DHOOTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Thucker Liladhur Jewraj.

13 bales each 200 pairs Grey Dhooties, 33 in. by 9 yds. 2 lbs. No. 12381.
3 ,, ,, 200 ,, ,, 34 in. by 10 yds. 2 1-4 lb. No. 581.
10 ,, ,, 200 ,, ,, 36 in. by 10 yds. 2 1-2 lbs. No. 1581.
9 ,, ,, 200 ,, ,, 39 in. by 10 yds. 2 3-4 lbs. No. 611.
10 ,, ,, 150 ,, ,, 40 in. by 10 yds. 3 lbs. No. 4811.
11 ,, ,, 150 ,, ,, 44 in. by 10 yds. 3 1-4 lbs. No. 4011.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as table, chair, sofas, easy chairs, almiras, cupboards, chest of drawers, wardrobes, meat-safe, dining, camp dressing and wash-hand tables.

Two mahogany square pianofortes.

1 Chubb's safe 28 by 20 by 20 inches on stand.

By order of the President, Board of Adjustment, the effects of the late Conductor Rowlands, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunks, bags and portmanteaus, leather dressing case with fittings, Macintosh, boots and shoes, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 victoria, English-built good as new, with monsoon fittings, with waler horse 15 hands, in regular work, with harness.

1 light French-polished office shigram.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 light pony cart in good order.

1 thorough bred grey hound.

By order of Ramdass Dossa and on account and at the risk of the Executors of Tricumdas Mulji.—

1 Shigram with bay horse and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th Inst, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 19 Bank Street, Fort, above the Telephone Co's Office (opposite the Bombay Bank), the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery and platedware, one iron framed ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, gent's bicycles, ladies' saddle, Singer's foot sewing machine, Singapore cane furniture, table and hanging lamps, English ice box with refregerator China matting, canvas partitions, etc, the property of Mrs. E. M. SMITH.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES WHITE NAINSOOKS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. D. B. Lam and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Ex s.s. Worsly Hall.

DB H5'9 L & Co. Karachi 138-9, 142-3 } 4 cases 600 pieces white nainsooks 31-32 inches 18 yards.
Do. Bombay 140-1, 144-5 } 4 cases 600 pieces white nainsooks 31-32 inches 17-18 yards.

Ex s.s. Stanley Hall.

Do. Karachi 158-160 3 cases 450 pieces white nainsooks 31-32 inches 18 yards.
Do. Harachi 146-151 6 cases 900 pieces white nainsooks 31-32 inches 18 yards.

Ex s.s. Hispania.

Do. Bombay 152-57 6 cases 900 pieces white nainsooks 31-32 inches 16-18 yards.
Do. Bombay 161-63 3 cases 450 pieces white nainsooks 31-32 inches 16 1-2 18 yards.

Ex s.s. City of Delhi.

Do. Karachi 164-65 2 cases 300 pieces white nainsooks 31-32 inches 18 yards.

Ex s.s. Acanthus.

Do. Bombay 166-67 2 cases 238 pieces white nainsooks 31-32 inches 17-18 yards.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NORTHBROOK STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Sunderji Mavji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhika Ramji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of October, 1899, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Northbrook Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 62 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old Nos 2060 and 3932, Collector's new No. 9081, old Survey Nos 337 and 338, new Survey No. 3-5025, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward No. 7718. (3). Street Nos. 189 and 141, Northbrook Sreet under the name of Ramjee Devjee and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the south by a portion of Trust property, and beyond that by a common passage or gully of Herjee Govind, Ramjee Dewa, Munji Kanji, Pitamber Kanji, Kaber Kanji, and Hurjiwan Kanji, on the west by the said Northbrook Street, and on the north by the portion of the property belonging to Heerjee Govind and beyond that by the Temple of Shri Ramji and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Bhikha Ramjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at 29, Esplanade Road.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Robert Donaldson, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mahim Fort, Mahim, near the Customs, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, flower pots, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture rich crockery and glassware, platedware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, Persian carpets, China flower vases and wall plates, Japanese cabinets, cane furniture, books, detective hand camera, ice box, wearing apparel, leather dressing case, leather portmanteau and trunks, Chubb's cash box, gent's English saddle, lamps, lady's bicycle, choice plants in pots, etc., the property of the late W. G. NASH Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba, behind the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood new designed household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order, large size hall cabinets, almiras, dressing and wash hand tables with crockery, side boards, dumb waiters, single and double bedsteads, Indian and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's, lamps stove, Singapore cane furniture &c. the property of F. G. FOTIADES Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES at Bhajee Palla Street, at Mattarpaccady New Road and in Makoond Goojar Street.

Under instructions from Soonderabai, widow of Ramchandra Wassoodeo Mooranjan, the surviving Trustee, Assignee and Transferee of an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 13th day of March, 1890, and made between Abdul Tyab Fatteh Ali of the one part and Wassoodeo Ballajee Mooranjan of the other part under an Indenture of Trust, dated the 29th day of August, 1896, and made between the said Wassoodeo Ballajee Mooranjan of the one part and one Nanabhai Wassoodeo Mooranjan (since deceased) and the said Soonderabai, widow, of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers will sell by auction at the premises on the 19th day of March 1902, the undermentioned properties forming Lot No. 1 and Lot No 2 on the 2nd day of April 1902 and Lot No 3 on the 9th day of April, 1902, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the mortgager the said Abdul Tyab Fatteh Ali.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 902 at 4-30 p.m.

Lot No. 1

Property situate at Bhajee Palla Street.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house standing built on the Fazendaree ground, situate on the north side of Old Fish Market or otherwise called Bhajipala Street, in the registration sub district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under old No 7 and now under Ward No. 706 and street No.—and containing by admeasurement 94 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Khoja Nanjee Laduk, on the west by the property of Ismaljee Hora on the north by the public passage and on the south by the said Bhajipala Street, formerly in the occupation of Deworbai widow, and now in the occupation of the said Abdul Tyab Fatteh Ali.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m.

Lot No 2.

Property situate at Mattarpaccady New Road.

All that right, title and interest in the piece or parcel of Fezendaree land or ground containing by admeasurement 250 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing or built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Mattarpacady, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay fronting Mattarpacady New Road and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5865 and Street No 62, and bounded on the east and south by the said Mattarpaccady New Road, on the west by the property of Michael DeSouza and on the south by the vacant piece of Fazendaree ground belonging to John Marriano Topez.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1902, at 4-30 pm.

Lot No. 3.

Property situate in Makoond Goojar Street.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Makoond Goojar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 294, 295, New No. 7887, and under new Survey No. 4590, containing by admeasurement 201 and six-ninths square yards or there abouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7987 and Street No. 97 to 107 and formerly and now occupied by the said Abdul Tyab Fatteh Ali and his tenants and bounded on the east by a gully and thereafter the properties of Allibhai Noorbhai and other Bohras, on the west by a sweeper's passage and by the property of Mogul Haji Nimazi, on the north by the said Makoond Goojar Street, and on the south by a Mosque called Musjid Noor.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Attorneys to the abovenamed surviving Trustee, Assignee and Transferee, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at Eldon Road, Fort, opposite the High Court, a number of law books, glass book cases, and office furniture of Mr. S. K. SANJANA.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay 10th March, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 1-2	= + 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	=unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 1-2	= ,,
Bar Silver in London	25 1-16	= — 1-16
Do New York	54 1-2	= — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25'15	= — 1-2
Do New York	4'87 5-8	= — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=unchanged.
,, Short London Bills	2 5-8	— ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	2 5-8	— ,,

Extra Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 -16d.

Copper Braziers, £67 10s.

Linseed 54 Ap.-May. Buyers. Tone steady.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100. Imports nil. Spot 4 26-32 — 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.
4'49	4'4	4'51	4'45	4'30
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	21,000 bales.
Do. last year	22,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	16,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9 8-16 plus 2
Futures, month of June	8'88
Do. do. Sept.	8'43 plus 2

Specie.—

Silver to Bombay	£ 60,000
Gold to ,,	£ 40,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 5,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	61,000
,, Sold on spec.	2,000
,, for exportation	3,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	59,000
,, Actual exports	12,000
,, Week's imports	58,000
,, Stock	1,075,000
Surats week's sales	200
,, Sold on spec.	nil.
,, for exportation	nil.
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	500
,, Actual exports	nil.
,, Week's imports	1,000
,, Stock	4,000
Afloat American	1,90,000
,, Indian	2,00 0
Week's receipt of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,22,00 0
,, Export to Great Britain	75, 000
,, Continent	52,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	7,40, 000
,, at Interior Ports	4,30,0 00

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 7th March 1902:—

Cotton	5,537	Bales.
Wheat	1,067	Cwts.
Linseed	13,427	,,
Rapeseed	3,867	,,
Gingellyseed	6,067	,,
Poppyseed	250	,,
Groundnuts	997	,,
Castorseed	5,521	,,
Rice	85,203	,,
Myrabollams	12,107	,,
Cottonseed	4,183	,,

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Egypt from London.

Silver Bullion Rs.	35,64,069
Gold Bullion	5,38,209
Gold Coin	90,000

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
611-01—Pestonji R and K—Silabai widow vs Canji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.
30-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oosman vs Yamnabai Mulla and M.
184-00—Matubhai J and M—Yasin bin Abdul and another vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Bulan and others—Mulla and M, Smetham B and N, and Mirza and M.
698-01—Thakurdas D and Co—Khimjee Jairam Naronjee vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and another—Bhaishanker and K and Little and Co.
677-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
658-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
737-01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kalianjee vs Vijbhukandas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
547-01—Dikshit and D—Hajee Ramchandra Bhutwadker and another vs Narayen Ramchandra Pendse and others.
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.
370-70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co.
962-68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chamber.

90-92—Smetham B and N—Sakhavatrao Bulchund vs S J Tellery.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Aurungabad S and M Co—Bhaishunker and K—K S Doraswamy Iyer Petitioner—Matubhai J and M for Company.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of Aurungabad S and M Company—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and another Petitioners—Mansuklal J and H for Shareholders.

Long Causes.

285-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kessher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.
517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and C and C and V.
388-01—In person a pauper.—Apolonia vs J A de Souza and others—Sorabjee and J. Part heard.
833-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—S B and N.
58-00—Nanu and H—Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Dinshaw Edulji Vatcha and others—Dikshit and D and Madhavjee V.
719-99—Khunderao and S—M Ramgopal and others vs M Lalljimull and others—Pestonji R and K.
429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi widow—Khunderao.

Before the Hon'ble Justice CHANDAVARKUR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

334-00—Edgelow G and W—Pirozbai widow vs Ardeshir Shapurjee Narielwala and others—K D Shroff—Part heard.
328-98—Matubhai J and M—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vullabdas—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.
306-00—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee vs The Gadeg Cotton S and W Co—Malvi H and M.
775-00—Payne G S and M—Ramchund Kupa and another vs Jijeebai widow and another—Daphtary and F.
864-00—In person—Nanoobai vs Harchandra Dashrutjee and another—Bhaishunker and K and R N Motabhoy.
714-00—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kassibai widow and others—B V N Kirtikar.
536-00—Payne G S and M—Koolsoombai and others—vs Rajumbai widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
729-99—Framjee and D—Abdul Russul Cassum and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Thakurdas and Co.
101-00—Sorabjee and J—Marimbai vs Rumbai and others—In person.
854-00—Jehangir and S—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Abdulabhoy Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W and P G S and M.
774-00—Madnowjee V for Pauper—Heerabai vs Sonwar Kookia King—Sorabjee and J.
587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhoy Atmaram vs Dhanbai and others—Thakurdas and Co.
792-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Maneckial Eshwardas vs Jamnadas Chaganlal and others—J and R.
405-00—S and M—Mahona Mahadoo vs Sakharam Savelaram and others—K B Mehta.
698-00—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Allah Jivaya and Co—Malvi H and M.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH, 7th.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH MARCH, 7th.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Himalaya arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste left Kobe for Trieste on the morning of the 8th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Tirol left Madras for Trieste via Bombay on the morning of the 7 instant.

The same Company's s. s. China from Japan left Penang for Trieste on the afternoon of the 7 instant.

The same Company,'s s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Trieste arrived at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite.

Surats quite.

Good Bhownaggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	25 1-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WATKIN—BARR—March 4, at Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum, by the Rev F R Welchman, Captain H G Watkin, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to Evelyn Constance, only daughter of Lieut-Colonel David Barr.

DEATHS.

JESSOP—February 22, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Walter Jessop, 3rd Asst. Commissioner, Andaman-Nicobar Commission, son of C H Jessop, Esq. of Carlton Kings, Cheltenham, aged 38 years.

WALLINGER—February 24, in Camp, at Mavinkop, Dharwar District, John Sedgwick Arnold, son of William Arnold and Violet Muriel Wallinger, aged 5 months.

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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,

MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water 11-32m. 11-51s. Low water, 5-20m. 5-22a.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for three Elective Trustees of the Port, 10a. m. to 4 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
University Senate Meeting, 5-15 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana. Western India Lawn-Tennis Challenge cup meeting.
Novelty Theatre: The London Gaiety Company.
Harmston's Circus.
Prize distribution Sir J. J. School of Art.
H. E. Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete, Oval.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Kapurchand Gulabbhoy, a Hindu merchant, residing on the first floor of a house in Shaik Memon Street, made a report to the Police that during his absence from home on Thursday night, his room was broken into and ornaments and pearls of the aggregate value of Rs. 342 were stolen from a box.

KILLED BY A TRAM-CAR.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Bahoo, a Hindu woman, aged fifty-five years. The deceased, it appears, while attempting to cross Carnac Road on Friday evening, was accidentally knocked down by a tram-car. She sustained serious internal injuries from the effects of which she died at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE OF A JEW.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at Parel, by Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner, on the body of Ezekiel Jacob, a Jew, aged sixty years, who resided in Bellasis Road. The deceased had been deranged in mind for some time past. On Friday afternoon, he suddenly jumped into the hot water tank belonging to the D. M. Petit Mill at Chinchpoogly. A Purdesee who noticed the incident immediately jumped after him and brought him out, but not before the man was dead. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc. Anonymous Rs. 25; Mr. E. Jackson, Rs. 4; Mr. K. N. Behermand Khan, Rs. 2; Mr. Kemball, Rs. 15; the Hon. Sec. Women's Memorial Fund, Rs. 80; Sheth Haji Rahimtulla Hajee Dawood, 650 plantains, 60 caps, sweets and fruit; Messrs. Sheth Hansraj Pragji, Sha Kanji Munshi, Dayaram Jugjiwan, and Thakar Dwarkadas Haridas and Sutarchawl Bazar, sweets.

A BOY THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged a sweeper boy, named Rakadia, with stealing two pieces of cloth each valued at Rs. 9 from the cloth warehouse of Jetha Ananji at Teigallee, Vithalwady. The accused was in the habit of collecting rags from lanes. While at Telgallee, he stealthily entered the warehouse and brought away the pieces of cloth covered by those rags. The policeman at the end of the lane, searched the boy on supicion when the property in question was discovered. The Magistrate ordered him to receive eight stripes.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of Feb. 1902 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,825. Among them the number of new admissions was 540 classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	8	9	3	20
Vanias	49	12	11	72
Brahmins	64	18	18	100
Lohanas	15	9	8	32
Other Castes	183	56	77	316
Total	319	104	117	540

The average daily attendance was 100.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADEVIE CIRCLE:—Mrs' David Thompson, Honorary Secretary, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the General Fund and Christmas appeal during the year 1901: The "Hathwa Raj." Rs. 100; H. H. the Maharaja Rameshwara Singh, Rs. 50, the Hon'ble Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, G. C. S. I. Rs. 32, Mr. Buljaraj Singh Deo and Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Vithoba Dhamnasker, Rs. 25 each. D. N. G. for 1 year Rs. 24, H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G. C. I. E. (Governor of Bombay), H. H. the Raja of Pudukottah and H. H. the Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, Rs. 20 each H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Dinajpur and Shree Maharaja G. H. Gujputeerao Garu, C.I.E Rs. 15 each; H. E. Lady Northcote, C.I., Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Akalkote, Mr. Chas. C. Swetenham, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Daga, Raja Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran, C.S.I., F. M. U., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.S., Messrs. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla (in memory of his wife, Bai Dossibai), G. O. W. Dunn and H. Kemball, C.E., Rs. 10 each: A. W.J., E.C.B.A., Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., R.G.O. Mr. H. R. Dunk, J.A.L., H.J.R., R.B.O., H.E.B., Mr. Sassoon J. David, Messrs. Cawasjee Dinshaw and Bros., H.G., Mr. Premchund Roychund, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira, K.C.I.E., O.C.B W., the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, B.L., B.S., H.I.L., the Bombay Gas Co., Ld., Messrs. M. H. Muckba, J. A. D. McBain, Herbert R Greaves, C.M. C., H.E.E.P., Nurgess D. Patel, Bomanjee Dinshaw Patel, R. H. Ireland, A. Mc. L. Monteath, L. J., Mohsin Budrudin Tyabji, I. C. S., F. Bennett, Jas. Murdoch, Colonel Richard Owen, Mr W.B. Crowder Surgeon-General G. Bainbridge, I.M.S., Messrs A.S. Framjee, E. F. Allum, P. M. T., Kavash S. Powvala, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, R. M. H., Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Percy Fischer, Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, E. M. Slater, F. Y. S., Tullockchund and Shapoorjee, P. B. Jeejeebhoy, B. N. and Co. R. S. P., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, M. Murrey, W. E. C., P., Standard Oil Co., of New York, R. J. Tata, Major Lloyd Jones, I. M. S., Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Messrs. J. Steiner, B. H. Hewett, J. E. Meinnitt. In memory of the late Bai Jamnabai Tulsidas Mody, Mr. O. Ernest, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, I. C. S., N. N. W. Darashah Kaikhosro Darashah, Khan Bahadur Adarjee Muncherjee Dalal, Edulje Sorabjee Chinioy, Rustomjee Muncherjee Dholu, C. I. E., Messrs Burjorjee Maneckjee Patel, Mr. Percy Fischer, P. T. R. W. H., O. E. R. M. S., E.C., O.N.E.P., A.H.F., R.H.I. A.N. Other, B.S., C.M.O., L.J., D.N. Graham, C.B.L., H.B.F., Mr. Premje, Bai Zerbai Nowrojee Wadia, Mr. Geo. E. Pilcher J.A.L., Dr. D.S. Fraser, S.M., Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasee Wadia, O.G.O., Messrs Whiteway Laidlaw and Co. Messrs I. S. Heaney, I.C.S., N.M. Wadia, C.I.E., O.C.B.W., B. N. and Co., Mr. John Fachert, H.C., H.K. Viscount de Wrem, T., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund, the Hon'ble Mr. James Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S., M.A., E.C.B. A. and Mr. W.M Bell, Rs. 5 each. And many under Rs. 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE IRON TRADE.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

SHIPPING DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

THE statistics of production of pig-iron in the United States in the year 1901 enables us to form a tolerably good idea of the character of the demand for that material during the last twelve months in the leading countries of the world, and, inferentially to form an estimate as to the movements of the iron trade in the future. The total make of pig-iron in 1901 compared with the preceding year in the United States, Great Britain and Germany has been as under:—United States, 1900, 13,789,242 tons; 1901, 15,878,354 tons; Great Britain, 1900, 8,908,570 tons; 1901, 7,750,000 tons; Germany, 1900, 8,422,842 tons; 1901, 7,642,000 tons; total—1900, 31,120,654 tons; 1901, 31,270,354 tons. The figures make it clear that despite the large falling off in the output of both the United Kingdom and Germany, the total make of pig-iron in the three chief iron making countries was greater in 1901 than in the previous year, although not to any considerable extent. This almost unexpected result is, of course, entirely due to the astonishing leap that has been made in the pig-iron output of the United States, which has increased in a single year by considerably over two million tons, being, indeed, the greatest stride that has ever been made by the iron industry of any country in a single year. It will make the astonishing character of this leap better understood if we add that this enormous output is greater than had ever been reached in the united countries in any year prior to 1872, while it comes little short of being one-third of the total output of pig iron in the year 1894. These three countries, however, are not the only ones that have made material progress in the output of pig-iron during the past twelve months. A very remarkable advance has also been made by Canada, which sent more iron abroad in 1901 than her total output of that metal in any year previous to 1898. The only other country that has made a substantial advance in 1901 compared with previous years is our new ally, Japan, which has made provision for building and carrying on works of large extent not far from Tokio, although new ironworks are either being built or projected in New South Wales and one or two other countries.

The advance made in the production of pig-iron during the last few years has been phenomenal, and raises the question whether the rate of production has not now reached a level that is threatening the prosperity of the country. Five years ago the total make of pig-iron throughout the world was only 31 1-2 million tons, whereas in 1900 it had increased to upwards of 42 million tons, showing an increase within five years of 10 1-2 million tons. If the same rate of increase had been kept up during the previous twenty years, the output of pig-iron to-day would have been, not the 43 million tons which it actually is, but 64 million tons, or about 50 per cent. more. What is the explanation of this enormously increased demand in the last five years? Is it likely to be a normal rate of increase? If not, what is the normal rate to be? Is it to be the normal rate of the previous twenty years, which was rather over 700,000 tons a year? Is it not, again, possible that it may even exceed the rate of the last five years? And if the latter should prove to be the actual figure, how is the iron to be provided? These are problems that are naturally occupying the minds, not of ironmasters only, but of all who have anything to do with the distribution, purchase, and application of iron in the numerous channels through which it flows as one of the fundamental aids to the progress of civilisation and of national wealth.

Most authorities are agreed that the world's demands for iron and steel are increasing every year, and are likely to continue to do so. This would be a matter for unalloyed satisfaction if the supply of raw materials were unlimited, but it is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, there is every likelihood that the supplies of both coal and iron available to European smelters will get scarcer and dearer every year. Those that are at the command of British and German smelters are likely to be the first to give out. Indeed, it is doubtful whether in either of those countries the present supply of iron can be largely increased, at any rate without a very considerable increase on the prices now ruling. Prices, however, are likely to be kept down by the United States markets which, in the future, must largely control both the range of prices and the possible range of profits. That this will happen in the near future to a much larger extent than at present is accepted by most men of judgment and experience as a foregone conclusion. For more than two and a half years the United States has been enjoying an exceptional boom in the iron and allied industries. Speaking generally, prices of both iron and steel over that period have been from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than they were in the period 1893-97. But no sober man expects that this condition of things is likely to last, trust or no trust. Indeed, the futility of trusts as a means of keeping up prices was demonstrated very strikingly last year in Germany, when manufacturers broke away from all the syndicates to whose ruling as to prices they had committed themselves, and flooded the markets of the world with iron and steel at almost any figure they could get. Trusts are only useful for maintaining prices when markets are in a responsive condition. Such circumstances as those of Germany, Russia, Austria, and Hungary, in the year 1901 render it practically impossible for mine-owners, merchants, or manufacturers to persevere in their allegiance to trusts, for they would involve a complete stagnation of business. We shall no doubt witness these phenomena in the United States in the course of a year or two at the most. The United States have to let loose a producing power more than twice that which opened its floodgates in Germany last year. The result it is difficult to foresee. In the meantime, British iron makers are comparatively unconcerned, because they know that there is not much likelihood of American iron giving them a great deal of trouble while the home demand in the United States is so enormous as it is, and while the works of the Steel Corporation and other great producers are full for many months to come.

An American correspondent writing on February 7th in reference to the prospect of the American cotton crop and their influence on prices says:—Receipts have been light, but the bears put this down to bad weather, and in the meantime prices have been steadily creeping upward. Large Wall-street houses have lightened their loads considerably within the last two weeks, but it is now said that big Philadelphia spot interests are long of March and will call for the cotton. It is said, too, that a German house here is long some 40,000 bales of March, and will also call for delivery. Meanwhile the certificated stock here is only 75,000 bales. Greeks are believed to be bullish on the situation, having loaded up well. It is a mere truism to say that the future of prices depends on the receipts, but it is this truism, however trite, that is uppermost in everybody's mind. Everybody is watching the weather with one eye and the receipts with the other. It is felt that a couple of weeks ought to tell the story. Undoubtedly the wheather has been bad in the South for the last fortnight; colder at times in some sections than even here in New York. And there have been heavy rains in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, which made the roads bad, though, on the other hand, the drought has been broken in parts of Texas; taking that State as a whole, however, it still needs rain. The precipitation in that vast area has been very light for a couple of years past, and many of the reports still complain that farmers are unable to plough owing to the hardness of the ground. Bulls are greatly encouraged by the fact that the excess of exports thus far this season is double the excess of cotton brought into sight. Roughly speaking, the exports show an excess of something like 650,000 bales, or, counting the quantity on shipboard, it is nearer 700,000, while Mr. Hester makes the increase in sight up to February 7, 332,000 bales. Bulls think these figures mean a big consumption, whatever Mr. Ellison or anybody else may say to the contrary, and powerful interests in Wall-street and out of it are still bullish on the market. Houses with a vast system of leased wires at the South and the West are advocating the bull side. Mr. Price still professes to be a bull, and is sending out frequent bullish circulars. A report in circulation that he had changed his views and intimating that he had admitted an error of judgment both as to the crop and the future course of the market is emphatically denied by him. He says.—"The following propositions I hold to be self-evident; (1) That this year's crop of American cotton has moved more rapidly than has any crop for many previous seasons. (2) That the light receipts at present are due to comparative exhaustion of unseen supplies. (3) That the crop is only about 9,500,000 bales of last year's weight, and that this supply will be wholly inadequate for the world's requirements at the present rate of consumption. (4) That despite interested reports to the contrary, trade is rapidly expanding, the causes which make for such expansion being the reopening of the Chinese markets, the termination of the famine in India, the imminent settlement of the South African war, and the industrial improvement in Germany. (5) That all reliable sources of information with regard to the conditions of American manufacturing trade abundantly attest the fact that the mills are fully employed, and will require sufficient cotton to keep every spindle going, unless the market advances to a prohibitive price and that misled by overestimates of the crop. American spinners have not as yet secured as much cotton as they had bought up to this time last year, and from now on will therefore be obliged to purchase an increasing supply as compared with last season. (6) That the excessive exports of American cotton from the United States thus far this year, are 653,000 bales over the exports for the same time last year, and that even admitting a crop of 10,000,000 bales, there will be an exceedingly short supply in America during the summer."

The steamship Haddon Hall, of 1,657 tons net register, now about to sail from Manchester with a cargo of cotton goods and general merchandise for the Persian Gulf, is the first of a new service which has been undertaken by the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company, Limited. This Company owns 32 steamers, most of them exceeding 2,000 tons net register, and it has announced its intention to maintain regular monthly sailings from Manchester. There are already two regular lines running from Manchester to Bushire, Bussorah, and other Persian Gulf ports, owned respectively by Messrs. Bucknall Bros. and Co. and Messrs. F. C. Strick and Co., Limited. Another item of interest in connection with the Eastern trade is the announcement that the Hall liner Aston Hall will load in Manchester next month for Bombay, Karachi, and the Punjaub. The Hall line (like the City line, which is another member of the Bombay Conference) is one of the lines recently acquired by Mr. J. R. Ellerman. Hitherto the managers of the Hall line have not shown much willingness to make use of the Ship Canal for their steamers, although the Anchor line (also in the Bombay Conference) has recently been sending nearly all its Bombay steamers to load at Manchester. In the Baltic trade some noteworthy developments have recently taken place. A new service of steamers between Manchester and Rafso has been undertaken by Messrs. J. and P. Hutchinson; the United Steamship Company, of Copenhagen, has improved it service between Manchester and Copenhagen and Stettin, running weekly steamers in both directions; and Messrs. A. Coker and Co. have, it is understood, arranged to increase their Baltic sailings to and from Manchester during the coming season. A direct steamer is now running regularly between Manchester and Skien, exclusively.

The direct service between Manchester and Philadelphia—which began last year with one steamer, the Planet Neptune—has been gradually improved, and is now providing employment for three large steamers—namely, the Manchester Corporation, the Planet Neptune, and the Manchester Market. The Manchester Market is the latest addition to the fleet, and is now about to load her first cargo for Manchester at Philadelphia. She is 360ft. 6in long, 48ft. broad, and 20ft deep, with a registered tonnage of 4,091 gross and 2,650 net. Next spring, when the St. Lawrence is open for navigation, the new service between Quebec and Manchester, already announced, will begin. This service has been arranged under a contract between the Canadian Government, the Northern Railway of Canada, the Manchester Liners, Limited, and Messrs. Furness, Withy, and Co., and will be additional to the established service between Manchester and Montrial. Hitherto the Manchester liners running to and from Montreal have called at Quebec on the way, but in future each port will be served by direct steamers. At least two steamers are to be employed exclusively in the Manchester-Quebec trade. One of them will probably be the Manchester Engineer, a fine vessel of 7,000 tons burthen, which is just about to be launched for the Manchester Liners Limited; the other, it is understood, will be the Birmingham, a steamer of about 6,500 tons burthen, which was launched at West Hartlepool a few months ago. These steamers, or others of a similarly high class, will give a fortnightly service between Quebec and Manchester, and that simultaneousey four steamers will be employed on the Manchester-Montreal route. This will permit of an arrangement of the sailing so that every week on a fixed day a steamer may leave either Montreal or Quebec for Manchester direct. Such an arrangement would give Canadian shippers what they have never yet enjoyed—a first class regular weekly service from Canada to Manchester, and should remove the chief difficulties which provison and produce merchants in Manchester have hitherto met with in using the Ship Canal route. In addition to the Manchester Engineer a sister ship named the Manchester Inventor will shortly be launched for the Manchester Liners.

The dealings during the week in Kaffir shares have been on an enormous scale, it being stated that last account was the largest ever known on Stock Exchange. The result has been a complete failure of the carry over facilities, and consequently large lines of shares have been thrown on the market. This "selling-out" has continued without cessation during the past week, and the weight of the accounts to be liquidated has quite broken the back-bone of the market. There has been a large amount of plunging going on, one member having been called upon by the authorities to explain his position. So soon as all this wreckage is clear away the market will without doubt recover, but it is to be regretted that confidence in this section of the house should be shaken on account of a few unscrupulous plungers. The Rhodesian market is looked upon by those in a position to judge as one most likely to expand in the near future. The majority of shares in this section seem to be but moderately priced when compared with the all-round advance of South African gold shares. Two Rhodesian copper issues have come in for a large share of attention, the shares of both of which have fluctuated wildly. Lomagundas have continued a rising market on account of the impending flotation of the company's copper property in the South African Copper Trust scheme.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer "R. Rubattino," Captain M. Saporito, arrived yesterday, from Genoa:—

Col C W Ravenshaw
Mr R C Kine
Lieut Col C H Powell
Mrs Powell
Mr D J Saloman
Capt C J G Washington
Revd B Materozzi
Revd L Da Prato
Revd C De Agra
Mr Emma Krater
Mr Laura Daune
Mr David Kee
Mrs Kee
Mr M B Juller
Mr R J Eldren
Doctor Annes Bay
Doctor Nihat Bay
Mr K Dean and
14 Deck Passengers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th March, 1902.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday the 13th instant at 9 p.m.

2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-morrow (Tuesday), Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (Local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

3. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Saturday afternoon the 15th instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 and 4 p.m. (Local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Members, who have not fired their Class, are requested to do so, on one of the above dates.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, B. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

THE fourth day's races, in connection with the Bombay Yacht Club's annual regatta, took place on Saturday afternoon. The programme comprised four events including the race for Town Cup, which was resailed. For the Challenge Cup race three boats started. Melody came in first and won the cup, while the second prize was carried off by Turquoise. The resailing of the race for the Town Cup between Stella and Isca occasioned great interest as to the result when the Stella arrived at 5 hours 36 minutes 13 seconds, Isca was not visible, but the tide and wind were in her favour and she won in time by thirty-three seconds. In the Yachts Handicap race several boats competed and Janetta carried off the first prize Nanta and Pixie being second and third respectively. For the ships boats race four cutters started, and the first prize fell to the Magdalas 'Cutter 25 sailed by Lieutenant E. C. Carver.

The following are the results:—

Challenge Cup Race—Being the third and last race of the series for Yachts of any rig and size on the list of the R B Y C.—Y R A Time allowances for rating—Entrance fee Rs 15. 1st prize Rs 50 and 2nd prize Rs 25. Course No 17—21 miles.

From Committee Vessel round a Mark-boat with "R" flag moored 4 miles N of Kennery Island, leaving it to starboard, round the Pilot Schooner on the outer station, leaving it to starboard, thence to finish at Committee Vessel leaving the Sunk Rock light-house on the port hand. Length of course 21 miles.

Names of Boats	R'ing	H'cap Al'ces M S	Owners Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Forella	36'19	Scr	Mr G V Scovell	8 22 14	3 22 14
Turquoise.	33'19	6 7	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 26 31	3 20 24
Melody	23'41	19 3	Mr J B K Macbeth,	5 35 51	3 16 42

Cruisers H'cap Race for 'Town Cup' (resailed). For Cruising Cabin Yachts of 5 tons (T M) and over on the R B Y C list, to race in cruising trim with all ordinary cruising fittings on board—Entrance fee Rs 10. 1st prize Town Cup and 2nd prize Rs 75—Course No 17 was sailed. Length 21 miles.

Names of Boats	H'cap Al'ces M S	Owners	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Stella	8 45	Col H W Boyd, I M S	5 36 13	3 22 28
Isca	42 45	Mr J P Chrystal	6 8 55	3 21 56

Ship's Boats (Service rig) Race—Handicap for Man-o'-war and bona fide Ships Open boats of any size with service rig and under service conditions—Entrance fee Rs 3. 1st prize Rs 45, 2nd prize Rs 20 and 3rd prize Rs 10—Course No 5.

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 8'8 miles.

Names of Boats	H'cap Al'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	5 25	Lt E C Carver	4 48 37	1 56 12
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28'	3 10	Lt G H La-Touche, R I M.	4 56 15	2 7 35
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	5 25	Sub-Lt A H J Hamilton, RIM	5 0 14	2 9 49
H M S Highflyer's Cutter 30'	Scr	Comdr Luard, R N	5 2 33	2 17 33

Handicap Race—For those Yachts on the R B Y C list that are not entered for the Challenge Cup Race—Entrance fee Rs 5. 1st prize Rs 60, 2nd prize Rs 30 and 3rd prize Rs 10—Course No 1 followed by Course No 13—9'0 miles.

From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel and thence round Middle-ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Mark-boat "R" flag at South Troopship Buoy, leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 9 miles.

Names of Boats	H'cap Al'ces M S	Owners	Time of Arrival. H M S	Correct ed Time H M S
Janetta	6 15	Officers, R E	4 44 24	1 37 39
Nanta	Scr	Mr G W T Olver	4 45 9	1 45 9
Pixie	9 0	Mr G R Smetham	4 49 13	1 40 13
Mannikin	7 30	Officers, R A	4 55 30	1 48 0
Sayonara	18 0	Mr W W Petrie	4 58 52	1 40 52
Jean	18 0	Comdr H S Black, R I M	Did not finish	
Trixie	10 30	Mr A M Monteath	do	

Entries for rowing matches will be closed at noon to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,252 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Crescent, 901 tons, Captain T Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, 18th February, with a general cargo, 2 cases opium and 12 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2,371 tons, Captain A J Elliott, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Liverpool, 7th February with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kirbel, 1,458 tons, Captain G Shepherd arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 6th February via Coast ports with a general cargo, 900 barrels, gunpowder, Mr N G Pereira and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain T L Moloney, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Busreh, 22nd February with a general cargo, 1 case opium 59 mules, 1 horse, 6 syces, 2 calim and 4 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced moderate W S W to W N W winds fine weather.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 6th March with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Crump, Major and Mrs Lang and 3 children, Mrs Seymour, Mrs Bruton, Mr Nicoll, Mrs Proes, Mrs G Pearson, General Bingham, Captain Cartwright, Mrs Smith, Mr Hartley, His Highness Aga Khan, two Clerks, and 139 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Simla s	Whitehead	Koweit, Mar 18
8	Crescent s	Raffin	Busreh, Feb 18
	Henry Bolckow s.	Moloney	Busreh, Feb 22
	City of Lucknow s.	Elliott	Liverpool Feb 7
	Kerbella s	Shepherd	Calcutta, Feb 6
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Mar 6
	Mohammadi s	Raffin	Aden
	Yola s	Shallis	East London, Feb 15
	Trojan s	Thorkildson	Port Elizabeth, Feb 4
9	Chindwara s	MacLean	Moulmein, Feb 24
	Ujina s	Robertson	Brisbane, Feb 2
	R Rubattino s	Mattes	Genoa, Feb 18

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	H M S Assaye	Lambert	Karachi
	Persia s	Wheler	London, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

		Vessels.	Arrived from
Mar.	..	Florida	Calcutta
	2	Clan Cameron	Coast
	2	Turbo	Batoum
	3	Vortigern	Calcutta
	6	Clan Sutherland	Coast
	6	Schwarzenfels	Bremen
	6	Itaura	Melbourne
	7	Tirol	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

March 6—Strs. Zamania for Penang; and Purnea for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 5—Strs Dalmatia, Thomsee, Glasgow 15th Jan; India, Plommer, Bombay 10th Feb; Floricon, Work, Karachi 23rd Feb.

DAILY IMPORTS—MARCH 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Delhi s—20 cases proviso, Latkam Abercombie and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Delhi s—125 kegs chemicals, E Allibhoy.
Eden Hall s—100 cases candles, R A Hoosein.
Arabia s—71 bales paper, John Dickinson and Co.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Arabia s—15 bales paper, M Essajee.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—2 hogsheads whisky Phipson and Co.
Malta s—25 packages provision medicine, etc. Phillips, and Co; 181 cases provision oil menstores, etc. D Cowasjee; 4 cases photo materials. B Sakharam and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—2 hogs heads spirit and wine, D Dadabhoy.
Rudesheimer s 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Allemgo s—4 hogsheads brandy and rum. D Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Malta s—25 cases chemicals, M Munjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—7 cases soap, E Russooljee; 20 bales paper C. MacDonrld & Co., 76 bales paper E. Mohomedally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—30 bales wool, Ruttonsey Nanjee; 40 bales wool, R M Kooka.

FOR LONDON.

Westminster Bridge s—9 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 cwt rainpatri, M Alladin and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Milwaukee s—999 cwt gingellyseed, R Blascheck and Co; 1,080 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Idar s—310 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt crushed bones, A H Cassum and Co; 6,000 cwt crushed bones, Mooljee Jamall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—1,900 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Bengal s—25 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 23 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—3 cwt sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 case Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 42 cwt kissmiss, 52 cwt angoor, 47 cwt [illegible], [illegible] cwt byambole, Yan Shun and Co.
Bormida s—[illegible] cwt sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 200 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 300 cwt sharkfins, P F Talati & Co.; 94 cwt sharkfins, 6 cwt fishmows, M H Moraly; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 70 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co,
[illegible] s—1 cwt ivory, P Vishram and Co.

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Dress TIES	" 0-8
Dress SOCKS	" 1-0
Dress PUMPS	" 9-12
Dress BELTS	
RICH SILK	" 5-8

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PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos.'

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 10th March, 1902.

1. Detail—Captain of the week—Captain E A Kenyon.
Subaltern of the day to-day Monday—Lieut G A Phillips, next for duty Lieut S E Greaves.
Battalion Orderly Sergt to-day, Monday—Sergt Sharp, D Co, next for duty Cr-Sergeant Mackinnon.
Battalion Orderly Corporal to-day Monday—Corpl Stevenson, next for duty Corpl Leao.

2. Train Service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accomodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accomodation has been arranged for the 9-38 a.m. (Bombay time) which reaches Grant Road at 10 a m, and Church Gate at 10-12. The accomodation reserved for the Corps will be found in front of the Up trains and in rear of Down trains.

3. Parade.—There will be a Commandant's Parade at Santa Cruz, on Saturday next, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Putties, Leather Chin Straps and Helmet Buttons to be worn.
Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. (Bombay time) and return from Santa Cruz at 8-25, 8-55 and 9 50 p m. (Bombay time). The Railway authorities have reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. Down, and 9-50 p.m. Up trains, and Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible.
Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officer Commanding their Company, not later than Wednesday the 12th instant.
Officers Commanding those Companies will be good enough to send to Camp before 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th instant, a note of the number of their men remaining in Camp for Dinner on Saturday the 15th instant.

4. Cadet Parade for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 10th instant and Thursday the 13th instant.
(2) St Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th instant and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
(4) John Connon School—At 10 a.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.
(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 12th inst.
(6) Indo-British School—At 4 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.
Cadet Companies will attend the Commandant's Parade on Saturday next, the 15th instant under the same train arrangements as on Saturday last the 8th instant.

5. Head-Quarters—It is notified for information that the Head-Quarters Office, Carnac Road, is closed and is now open at Camp Santa Cruz where all communication should be addressed up to the 29th March.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1902.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

"THE Sea is all one and the Navy is all one, and the Admiralty alone knows what the general calls of the empire are on the Navy for its service." This is Lord Selborne's creed, and he does not deem it necessary to take the public into his confidence, as First Lord of the Admiralty, concerning those general calls. So he told the Navy League when it assailed him on the subject of the Mediterranean fleet. But it seems probable he will find himself called upon to be more than ever explicit in the near future. When the Colonial statesmen attend the coronation, Government, as our telegrams told us yesterday, hopes to see how far the colonies are willing to undertake responsibilities which will knit the empire. This question applies with equal force to both army and navy, and the Colonial statesmen will be entitled to hear as plainly stated a set of proposals as with regard to the army. When they return to their respective colonies they will be required to give facts and figures, and expound cut and dried schemes, for Colonials are essentially practical men, and the glamour and pageantry which might make their statesmen loose their purse-strings will have no effect on Colonial Parliaments. As the Navy League has already urged, it will be well for the British Empire if the growing mutual sympathy of the Colonies and the Mother Country leads to a fuller recognition by the former of the enormous effort the latter makes to maintain a navy, which by reason of its efficiency and undisputed pre-eminence among the navies of the world is the pride of the Britisher and envy of those foreign peoples who bear us nought but ill-will. That Navy for which Britain pays is as necessary for the defence of the Colonies as of England, and it is not unreasonable that each should contribute a just and equitable proportion of the cost. Indeed it is not very much to England's credit that she did not provide for this years ago. The financial contributions of the Colonies towards the annual expenditure on the Navy which last year was £30,875,500 was:—Australian Colonies contribute about £12,000; Cape Colony, £30,000; and Natal, 12,000 tons of coal, contributions which absolutely are out of all proportion to their interest in the maintenance of Britain's naval supremacy. For the increasing fervour of their Imperial sentiment, for the very considerable aid they have given the Motherland in a period of storm and stress, and for the moral support they have afforded, they must be applauded, as remarked a Colonial member of the Navy League the other day. But it has to be pointed out that it is yet for them to recognise, otherwise than academically, that an Empire whose frontiers are on every sea can only—in combination with a greater Power—be defended on the sea, and that in view of the maritime ambitions of Germany, Russia's large programme of warship construction, the relative weakening of Italy's fleet, and the present amity of Franco-Italian relations, the burthen of the Empire's naval defence, already so heavy upon the people of the United Kingdom, must become heavier until and unless the Colonies take such portion as they each year become better able to bear upon themselves.

Australia's idea is a local squadron, manned, equipped and paid for by the Australian Government. At the present time such a squadron is in existence and cannot be moved from Australian waters without the consent of the Federal Parliament. The maintenance of such a squadron is inconsistent with Lord Selborne's declaration. If the Sea is all one and the Navy all one, the Australian squadron of something like forty vessels, all told, is not of very much value, confined to Australian waters at a moment when possibly the presence of a couple of craft elsewhere might turn the tide of a severe naval engagement. Canada maintains a fleet of special service boats, but these are only of value for police purposes. But what the Colonies do is not enough. To give them each a separate squadron would certainly not be conducive to efficiency. One prominent Australian statesman, the late Mr. Dalley, will be missed at the conference as a man who was able to recognise the requirements of the situation. "Britain's fleet is the instrument of power, and symbol of her unity. British ships of war are the safeguard of Colonial liberty, and the natural chain which holds the scattered communities together. The fleet, therefore, ought to be one. Division is weakness, and the old story of the bundle of sticks has here its proper application. Let there be one Navy, under the rule of a single Admiralty, a Navy in which the Colonies shall be as much interested as the Mother Country, which shall be theirs as well as hers, and on which they may all rely in time of danger." That was the declaration Mr. Dalley made some time ago. But it was not in accordance with popular feeling at that time, and Australia's contribution to imperial defence might have been lost had not the old agreement been adhered to. Public feeling has undergone great changes since then. The calls of empire have been promptly and generously responded to in the past two years, and always with the best possible grace. Though there has been friction between British Officers and Colonial troops, it has not been such as to endanger the good feeling between the Mother Country and her children, and there is no reason to fear that they will not rouse themselves to a sense of duty, in the matter of the naval defence of the empire. But the proposals of the Admiralty will have to be put before the ministers with prudence, and time will have to be given them to bring their variously gifted colleagues to a due sense of their duty as Colonials.

Of the necessity for increasing the strength of the navy, there can be little difference of opinion. To maintain the old two-power standard is recognised by experts as indispensable. It is true that the Naval estimates increase year after year, and in order to maintain the balance thus steadily growing outlay is unavoidable. The Colonies are as liable to attack as Great Britain is. Indeed, more so, and unless duly defended one or other of our colonies might be wrecked, and pillaged the moment of an outbreak of hostilities. It has been pointed out again and again by those best able to express an opinion, that for the British Empire with its parts separated by the seas and connected by the sea routes, the only possible defence is a supreme Navy—a Navy that shall be capable of holding "the command of the sea" in the face of any hostile fleet or combination of hostile fleets—such a Navy as would dispel all fear of invasion either of the British Islands or any of the Colonies—a Navy which if it would not make raids upon undefended ports impossible, at all events would render them hazardous and devoid of any sensible influence on the course of the war. The desired end of the Navy League, if not of the Lords of the Admiralty is that we shall maintain in far Eastern waters a squadron equal to the Franco-Russian combination, in the Mediterranean fleet and Russian Black Sea fleet, in the Channel a fleet equal to the French northern squadron, and in the North Sea, a squadron capable of holding in check Germany's available naval force. It is an extensive policy. But it is the only safe one in view of the vast territory and enormous interests the navy is called upon to defend. This fact and the cost of the maintenance of the navy will have to be judiciously set before the Colonial representatives to whom, in the event of their favouring local auxiliary squadrons, Sir John Colomb's words may appropriately be commended, wherein he says that it is necessary to urge in season and out of season the necessity for calling an imperial conference "for the purpose of reforming and amending a system which the country has outgrown.

THE BOMBAY POLICE BILL. THE Select Committee to whom the Bombay Police Bill was referred for consideration, have, as anticipated, removed any cause for serious objections to details of the measure that the original draft contained. The definitions of places of public amusement and entertainment in relation to the necessity for licenses have been made plain and in their recasted form no objection can be taken that the provisions for controlling these places are harsh, or in any degree unreasonable. The provisions of the Bill in this respect apply only to places avowedly maintained for the personal gain of their owners or managers. Places where performances are given for charitable purposes do not come within the definition of "place of public amusement" for the purposes of the Bill. The clauses in the original Bill giving certain exceptional powers to the Police Commissioner gave rise to the most serious criticism on the first reading. Since then a strong representation has been made by the Police Superintendents in Bombay who saw in the proposed extension of the absolute disciplinary powers possessed by the Chief of Police, the closing of any chance of appeal to Government on their part against a questionable decision of the Commissioner. The Select Committee have, however, modified the clauses relating to the Commissioner's powers. The extent of his executive authority as a Magistrate has been strictly defined and in regard to departmental punishments, it has been provided that any punishment, other than suspension, inflicted upon a police officer of the rank of Superintendent, shall be subject to confirmation by Government. In reference to this latter point the report of the Select Committee observes that it is but a reasonable recognition of a Superintendent's responsible position and of the high reputation which officers of this class have deservedly gained in Bombay, as elsewhere, that a final decision as to their punishment should rest with Government. In this graceful acknowledgment of the consideration due to a body of capable officers, we see, of course, the hand of Sir Charles Ollivant to whom the Police Superintendents represented their case in complete assurance, that it would have sympathetic treatment. It is also observed that as in the case of the District Police the disciplinary procedure affecting all ranks of the city force should be subject to certain prescribed conditions. In regard to the provisions in the Bill relating to the recovery of compensation for damage wrought by unlawful assemblies, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula's view that magisterial fines should be made available for this purpose has not found acceptance. The minority of the Committee were in favour of rejecting the clause entirely, or of making the compensation recoverable by a general tax. The majority, however, adhere to the clause with the addition of words to make it clear that, as far as possible, the persons closely associated with those committing the injury should be made liable for the payment of compensation. The original clause stated that the sum awarded by the magistrate could be recovered by a tax on all or on particular wards of the city, and proceeding on the view that those who do the mischief should pay, the committee indicate their desire that the liability should fall on the residents in that locality to which the persons causing the injury belong. For this purpose words have been inserted in the clause by which the compensation may be recovered from sub-wards or sections thereof. The inhabitants of a locality will thus have a direct interest in the preservation of peace. By this provision the responsibility is imposed upon them of holding unruly members of the community in check if they do not wish to be called on to pay the piper for damage done in an outburst of fanaticism or general disorder inspired by the varied motives which sometimes impel eastern crowds to riot and outrage. The Bill has, altogether, been so amended, that its passage should occasion very little discussion at the meeting of the Legislative Council next week.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. THE Decimal Association has issued an interesting pamphlet on the value of the universal use of metric weights and measures in these days of trade competition in which several telling arguments in favour of their introduction into Great Britain are used. Nearly all the leading civilised countries of the world, as well as nearly all our competitors in foreign trade, use them exclusively. The countries which have already adopted the metric weights and measures represent a population of over 483,000,000. Our customers in the metric countries do not understand quotations and specifications based on British weights and measures. Often they cannot spare the time required to calculate the metric equivalents and prefer to deal with German and other makers who use the metric system. These are only a few of the principal arguments that can be used in favour of their introduction, and it is worth noting that Members of Parliament are so struck with the desirability of introducing them that nearly two hundred have promised to support any steps that may be taken in this direction. Our chief competitors in foreign trade are Germany and the United States. The former country has already adopted the metric weights and measures, and there is a probability of the United States following suit as two Bills were introduced into Congress lately with this object. In the interest of our foreign trade, it is most desirable that we should at once carry this reform into effect as is proved by the constantly reiterated statements of British Consuls that we lose much trade, because our weights and measures are not understood in countries where the metric system is in force. In India, Australia, Canada, and Cape Colony, the change would be welcome, and seeing how easily so serious an impediment to commerce can be removed, we hope the Government will give more attention to the subject in the coming Session of Parliament than it has so far done.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL. THE result of the International Football match between Wales and Ireland, reported by Reuter to-day, by 15 points to nil, gives the principality the championship for the year they having now beaten England, Scotland and Ireland in turn. This is not the first time in the history of the game that the wearers of the leek have carried off premier honours in this contest, and this year they have shown immeasurable superiority, winning all their matches handsomely. Only one match now remains to be played—that between England and Scotland,—but whatever the result the position of Wales will not be affected. England and Ireland have each won one match, and should Scotland defeat England, honours will be easy between the three countries. The Scotsmen will have to fight hard, however, to escape the wooden spoon as on form the Englishmen are the better team, having beaten Ireland who in turn beat Scotland,

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, leaves Calcutta on the evening of March 27th, and will reach Hyderabad on the 29th, where his arrival will be public. His Excellency will spend some fourteen days in Hyderabad State, of which ten will be in camp. Lord Curzon will then proceed to the Ajunta Caves, and afterwards direct to Agra, staying one day there before going on to Delhi, where a halt will be called for two days to inspect the site of the camp for the Coronation Durbar. Lord Curzon will afterwards travel straight to Peshawar.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will hold a levee at Hyderabad on March 29th. During his tour Lord Curzon will visit Dehra Dun, to see the Imperial Cadet Corps. It is notified that His Excellency's date of arrival in Simla will be the end of April or the beginning of May.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Peninsular arrived at Marseilles yesterday at day light.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN, arrived on Saturday by the Karachi Mail steamer Dumra.

THE famine returns for last week show an increase of about 10,000 persons on relief, the total being 369,000.

H. M. S. ASSAYE, Lieut-Commander R. M. Lambert, R. N., sailed on Saturday for Karachi in company of two torpedo boats.

MR. H. H. RISLEY Census Commissioner, has proceeded from Calcutta to Nagpur on business connected with the Central Provinces Census.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR A. J. REID, who arrived from England on Friday, proceeds to Shillong to assume command of the Assam District.

THE final in the Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Tournament for the Marryat Cup was played on Friday evening when Capt. Greig beat Mr. Marshall by two sets to one, the scores being 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

THE Hon. Alfred N. Curzon, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden and party have proceeded to Damra in the Garo Hills, as the guests of Mr. Darlymple Clark, Superintendent of the Government Kheddahs, to witness the forthcoming Kheddah operations.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's Mail steamer Persia, were:—His Honour Sir W. Mackworth Young, the retiring Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and Lady Young, the Right Hon. Mr. Arnold Morley, Sir E. Cassel, Mr. Savage Landor, the Hon. Mr. Geo. Sutherland, Lady Maclean, Lady W. Clementine and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Phipson.

THE statement which was noticed the other day regarding the scheme for street improvements in Calcutta seems to be scarcely in accord with the facts, for no despatch on the subject has recently been sent Home to the Secretary of State. The details given of the project are also incorrect. The subject has been under consideration certainly for a long time past, but it has not yet reached a stage where definite action can be taken.

THE proposals of those correspondents who would like to see Coronation day marked in India by the abolition of the income tax will meet with much sympathy, says the "Englishman." There is no more unpopular tax in this country. It was not imposed, in a time of great financial stress, but to pay for the military works undertaken on the frontier at the time of the Russian scare in 1885. The Government allowed it to be understood if it did not actually promise that the tax would be removed in the course of a few years, as it was levied for a special purpose. The Rawalpindi, Quetta, and Attock defences have now been completed for many years, but the tax is going on. Succeeding Governments having entered upon the heritage of Lord Dufferin, have not considered themselves bound by the promises he made. But the tax is really a most obnoxious one, and if the money it yields is still required one wonders whether it could not be obtained by some other means.

BRITISH POLICY IN ASIA.

LORD CURZON'S DECLARATIONS.

THE RAILWAY PROJECTS.

BY ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN.

IN these days of storm and stress, with so many affairs of national importance on our hands, it is, I fear, with a certain amount of relief that many men read the recent pronouncement of Lord Curzon on one of the vexed questions which call for decision and action on the part of Government. The Viceroy of India declared that nothing need be done in the matter of the railway connection of Burma and China, and "the Man in the Street," reading the vigorous periods in which the long debated point was settled (rhetorically) at Rangoon, laid down his paper with a sigh of relief to think that at any rate in one corner of the world the path of comfort was the road to glory.

THE WEAK POINT.

The "Morning Post," Correspondent who was present when the pronouncement was made was less convinced of its finality, and this though he was predisposed to a pessimistic view of the railway project. As far as the logic of Lord Curzon's speech was concerned, writes Mr. A. R. Colquhoun in the "Morning Post", Mr. Whigham put his finger on the weak point when he remarked that the Viceroy overstated his case. We all know the danger of a too willing witness. Despite the criticisms called forth by his method of dealing with the whole question, however, the verdict of the "Morning Post" correspondent and of other writers in the British and Indian Press is that Lord Curzon has "in a few vigorous sentences knocked over the house of cards." It is, perhaps, a little hard on men who have devoted time and energy to the study of the subject to have their conclusions characterised as "a house of cards," though after the Viceroy's polite references to the literature on the subject—including, presumably, works by men like Baber, Hosie, and Bourne—the feelings of such men need hardly enter into consideration. But the important point is to show what new evidence, what fresh observation, what recent developments have inspired the Viceroy to utter those pregnant and vigorous sentences, which are to annihilate the work and thought of twenty years. Is is not necessary to criticise or discuss the flamboyant language with which this speech was adorned. It was doubtless very effective from a rhetorical point of view, but it is difficult to see what useful purpose is served by the invention of such phrases as "spread-eagling our railways over remote continents," "leaping into space," &c.

TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

But certain points in the argument must be noticed. To begin with; Lord Curzon recommends as a great policy the development of local railways in Burma, and characterises them as 10 per cent. investments. There is in this statement a certain amount of that "speculative imagination" which Lord Curzon condemns, since, a modest half of the promised 10 per cent. is the utmost that local railways in Burma have hitherto earned. Nevertheless, the development of internal communications is an excellent thing, and was advocated nearly twenty years ago by Burmese officials, among whom was the writer of this article. Other arguments of the Viceroy against the Burma-Chinese connection, were disposed of by the very correspondent who spoke of the "house of cards." For instance, Lord Curzon spoke of the "magnificent arterial waterways" of Central China sufficing to carry the trade to and from the sea, whereas everyone knows that the rapids of the Upper Yange-tse render it well-nigh unnavigable for steamers and quite inadequate to the carriage of commerce. The statements as to the impossibility of constructing of the railway, on account not only of physical but of financial difficulties, is a more serious one, and when Lord Curzon states that neither the British nor the Indian Government could afford to make it he is raising a question far too serious to be disposed of in this summary fashion. The Indian Empire may conceivably be so harassed with famine and other heavy charges at present that it would be highly impolitic to embark on such a costly affair but, surely, Great Britain, which has not grudged millions for the construction of a railway six hundred and fifty miles in length to the breezy (though almost unpopulated) uplands of Uganda, would not shrink from the task of a Burma-Chinese connection were that proved to be of advantages to the country. That there are private syndicates anxious to build the railway under Government ægis is a well-known fact of which the omniscient Viceroy chose to be oblivious.

METRE-GAUGE LINES.

A great deal of ridicule was heaped on the idea of the railway as a "metre-gauge" line, "many miles of which would have to scale the mountains by a rack." The "Morning Post" correspondent asks, very pertinently—"Why need it be a 'metre-gauge'?" and it must be added that a metre-gauge line is better than none at all. Nor need the Mandalay-Kunlon line, which has been deservedly criticised as a wretched little hill railway, set the standard for a great international Indo-China trunk line. None of the men who have personally inspected and surveyed the country through which this line must pass have been struck, as Lord Curzon, from an inacquaintance with it appears to have been, with "insurmountable" physical difficulties, and in view of the triumphs of modern engineering and the daring support accorded by other Powers to railway schemes, it is incredible that we should sit down, fold our hands, and say: "It would be difficult and expensive, so we will leave it alone."

AN IMPERIAL QUESTION.

The crux of the situation is, of course, whether or no the railway is of Imperial importance—the views of local merchants on this point can hardly be taken seriously. Lord Curzon disposes of this in one of his vigorous sentences by speaking of the "pursuit of fanciful political ambitions," and it must be remarked here that, as the children say, "Calling names is not argument." The question, however, is—from the point of view of the supporters of the railway—mainly a political one, and we are not content to accept the "obiter dicta" of the Viceroy without some stronger reason than he has thought fit to adduce. The question to be decided is not merely the construction or non-construction of a commercial railway line in a distant part of our Empire, though we believe such a line would be of local as well as Imperial advantage. It is conceivable that the present moment is an unfavourable one for taking any active steps in this question, and had Lord Curzon rested his decision on such grounds this article would never have been written. But it is the whole question of our policy in the "remote continent" of Asia that we are compelled to consider in connection with this pronouncement of the Viceroy of India, and as he rests his decision not on concrete facts but on his own judgment as a statesman it may be useful to consult that judgment as displayed in former utterances on other points of Asiatic policy.

BALANCE OF POWER.

Until this declaration Lord Curzon was understood to be one of the advocates for a strong British policy and the maintenance of our position in the Far East. So strong was he that he deemed any loss of influence even in Northern China as most inimical to Imperial interests. He said;

"A Russian Port and Fleet, for instance, in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li would in time of war constitute as formidable a danger to British shipping in the Yellow Sea as they would to the Metropolitan province and the capital of China. Permanent Russian squadrons at Port Lazareff and Fusan would convert her into the greatest Naval Power in the Pacific. The balance of power in the Far East would be seriously jeopardised, if not absolutely overturned, by such a development; and England is prohibited alike by her Imperial objects and her commercial needs from lending her sanction to any such issue."

It is depressing, after these vigorous sentences, to note that, as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Curzon was compelled to explain away as an affair of little importance the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. "The foreign policy of the Government ought to be judged," he said, in the debate, "by a wide survey of the general field of policy rather than by carping and exaggerated attention to detail."

(Concluded on page 7.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE BOERS FOR INDIA.

LARGE FIND OF BOER AMMUNITION.

THE CAPTURES BY COLONEL RIMINGTON.

PROGRESS IN JOHANNESBERG.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

One thousand Boer prisoners have sailed for India on board the transport Bavarian.

MARCH 8.

Lord Kitchener wires that the columns about Reitz since the 4th March have captured 35 Boers.

Colonel Rimington has discovered in a cave three hundred of thousand rounds Martini and ten thousand rounds Lee Metford ammunition, besides several hundred shells and fuses, one maxim gun and two helios.

MARCH 9.

The case which Colonel Rimington discovered is believed to be an important depot of De Wet's.

The British columns have found a number of wounded Boers in the same district.

Great progress is being made in Johannesberg. The town is very busy, and there are ample supplies of necessaries and even luxuries, and the mines are restarting as fast as possible.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 8.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa.

24th February—At Longenwacht, killed, Lieutenants Dickinson and Forsythe. Dangerously wounded, Lieutenants Phaar and Wilson; slightly wounded, Lieutenant Hickie, all of the New Zealand Mounted Infantry.

4th March—At Bloemfontein, died of enteric fever Major A. W. Pack Beresford, and E. A. South, African Constabulary.

5th March—At Wynberg, died of dysentery, Captain J. W. Seale, Cape Police.

OFFICERS CONVALESCENT.

The following officers wounded or ill in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty :—

Lieut.-Colonel Archdale, 2nd Lincolns; Majors Moulton, Barrett, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Major Brooke, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Captains B. Atkinson, R.F.A., Tyndall, 1st West Ridings, Paton, 1st Manchesters, Pearless, 2nd South Wales' Borderers, Jackson, 2nd Manchesters, Pigeleschallas, 2nd Dragoons, Stewart Winne, 2nd Manchesters, and W. H. Harrison, Army Service Corps.

Lieutenants Dixon, 6th Dragoons, Duckworth, York and Lancasters; Johnson, 2nd Lincolns; Harrison, 2nd Mancherters Leather, 3rd Yorkshires; Jenkins, 7th Dragoons; G. H. Addison, Royal Engineers; Gordon, 4th Worcesters; Middlemass, 3rd Leicesters and Wood, 1st Dragoons.

2nd Lieutenants C. A. Martimore, R. F. A., Marsden, 1st Yorkshires and Trimble, 2nd East Yorkshires.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEBATE ON THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE ENDING OF THE WAR.

INDIA'S HELP ACKNOWLEDGED.

LONDON, MARCH, 7.

During the debate on the Army Estimates, Mr. Brodrick said that at the present rate of the operations and with the very large number of surrenders during the last two months, we had a right to expect that before eight or nine months there would be a substantial reduction on the specified estimates for the British forces in South Africa.

In all probability, and speaking generally, a garrison of 15,000 British troops in South Africa would be sufficient after the present crisis, besides the local forces and Constabulary.

Mr. Brodrick took the opportunity of saying that the way the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief in India, had been able to meet the demands of the Empire, and their readiness in placing at our disposal showed the highest patriotism as well as intimate connection between the two armies.

SPECTACLES FOR THE ARMY.

An Army Order has been issued authorising officers and soldiers to wear spectacles and eye glasses, but the eye tests on entering the service will remain unchanged.

THE INCREASE OF THE SOLDIER'S PAY.

HIGHER GRATUITIES FOR WAR SERVICE.

LONDON, MAR. 8.

Mr. Brodrick in reply, to a question in the House of Commons, stated that non-commissioned officers will share all the advantage of the men as regards increase of pay.

The Government, he said, had decided in view of the prolongation of the war to increase the gratuity originally promised, to all troops serving on the terms of regular soldiers by the addition of five shillings monthly after the completion of eighteen months.

NEW NAVAL COLLEGE AT DARTMOUTH.

FOUNDATION LAID BY THEIR MAJESTIES.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Their Majesties the King and Queen laid the foundation to-day of the new Naval College at Dartmouth. The weather was beautiful, and the function a most brilliant one.

His Majesty specially saluted Commander Deman of the German training vessel Moltke, who was present with his officers.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, MAR. 9.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Resolution to ppoint a Committee to enquire into the Army Conacts in South Africa is fixed for the 17th instant d is virtually a motion of censure.

he discussion is expected to last two days.

THE SMALL-POX IN LONDON.

London Asylums Board has received a report from its Ambulance Committee, and g that arrangements be made on a large e continuance of small-pox next winter.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING AND QUEEN AT DEVONPORT.

NEW BATTLESHIPS.

DISTRIBUTION OF DECORATIONS.

LONDON, MAR. 7.

Their Majesties the King and Queen were received with the greatest enthusiasm at Devonport to-day.

Her Majesty the Queen launched the new battleship Queen and afterwards His Majesty the King laid the first keel of the battleship King Edward the Seventh and presented medals for China, and South Africa.

The King decorated the officers with the medals for China the recipients including Admiral Seymour and Captain Jellicoe and Midshipman Guy; who also got the Victoria Cross.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL.

WALES VS. IRELAND.

In the football match between Wales and Ireland, the former made 15 points and the latter nil.

ILLNESS OF MR. CECIL RHODES.

SUFFERING FROM HEART DISEASE.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is unwell at the Cape, and his condition causes anxiety.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is suffering from angina pectoris, and his heart is considerably enlarged.

Oxygen is being administered.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIP AT DEVONPORT.

The Japanese battleship Mikasa has arrived at Devonport to attend the launching of the new battleship Queen by Her Majesty the Queen.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The British imports for February show an increase of £1,977,152 and the exports an increase of £274,821.

FRANCE AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

M. Delcasse, in the French Chamber of Deputies, said that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty cannot modify French policy, which is likewise directed to maintaining the integrity of China.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The latest betting on the University Boat Race is five to four on Cambridge.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO NICE.

INTERVIEW WITH PESIDENT LOUBET.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

His Majesty the King is going to Nice, and will stay two days in Paris en route, where an interview with President Loubet has been arranged.

SIR J. WILLCOCKS.

General Sir J. Willcocks sails on the 14th instant for India to take up his command at Belgaum.

DR. WELLDON'S CANONRY.

Dr. Welldon was formally inducted into his canonry at Westminster Abbey to-day.

THE PONTIFICAL JUBILEE.

RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH MISSION.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

His Holiness the Pope gave an audience to the Denbigh Mission to-day and cordial French speeches were exchanged.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh afterwards had private audiences of His Holiness who is wonderfully well.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TIENTSIN.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from Peking stating that all the Powers except Germany, who is awaiting the signature of the Shantung concession agreement, have agreed to transfer the Government of the Native City of Tientsin to the Chinese on the 1st May.

CHOLERA AT MEDINA.

One hundred and ten pilgrims have died at Medina from cholera.

M. WALDECK ROUSSEAU'S ACCIDENT.

M. Waldeck Rousseau is now well enough to go out in a few days.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of M. Casati, the explorer, who was the comrade of Emin Pasha in his travels.

"THE UNITED PROVINCES."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

A Press communique issued to-day states that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's proposal, made on the advice of the late Lieutenant Governor Sir Antony Macdonnell, that the new designation of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, necessitated by the creation of the North-Western Frontier Province, should be the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, thus recalling the early history of this area.

The title "United Provinces" which is already passing into general acceptance is to be the term used colloquially.

THE CALCUTTA PAPERCHASES.

The Paperchase Cup to-day was won easily by Mr. Bell Irving on Dunnabie. Captain Holden was second and Mr. Pugh third. There was a large turn out.

THE REMOUNT SCANDAL.

COMMISSIONS TO COLLECT EVIDENCE.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says that General Sir Richard Stewart goes to America on commission, and General Sir Montague Gerard to Austria, to take the local evidence in connection with the Truman remount enquiry.

BRITISH POLICY IN ASIA.

LECTURE BY MR. COLQUHOUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, March 5th, says :—An important lecture was delivered to-day by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, who is well-known both in India and China. The lecture was read before the Central Asian Society body, which is rapidly attaining importance in view of the problems which are springing up in connection with Russian development and policy in Asia.

The lecture was entitled "British Policy in the Near and Far East." Mr. Colquhoun began by remarking that the present position in the Persian Gulf was curiously parallel to the position which obtained in the Gulf of Pechili a few years ago. The latter had been guided by a policy of drift, just as, apparently, the former was now being conducted.

The policy of drift, Mr. Colquhoun went on to point out, had raised new and alarming dangers on the eastern frontier of India. A similar result was certain to follow upon the pursuance of a similar policy on the western frontier, unless the railway was extended from India through Seistan to Bunder Abbas.

Mr. Colquhoun's opinions on this very important subject have excited a good deal of attention on the Continent.

P. W. D. ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHMENT.

RATES OF PAY.

It is notified that the following rates of pay are sanctioned, with effect from the 17th ultimo, for officers of superior Accounts Establishment, Public Works Department. Assistant Examiners, Rs. 250 and 300; Deputy Examiners, Rs. 400 and 600; Examiners 4th class, Rs. 700; 800 and 900, 3rd class, Rs. 1000, 2nd class, Rs. 1,250; 1st class, Rs. 1,500.

These rates apply to all officers appointed from 1893, onwards and special arrangements are sanctioned to enable those previously appointed who are adversely affected to continue drawing their present rates of pay until absorbed.

It is also ordered that officers on old rates, who are graded examiners with 3rd class grade, shall, from the 17th ultimo, draw Rs. 700 instead of Rs. 650 monthly.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

The insignia of the Distinguished Service Order has been received by the Commander-in-Chief for presentation to Captain Holman, 16th Bengal Lancers, Lieut. Macpherson, 24th Baluchis and Lieut. Williams, Medical Officer, 3rd, Madras Light Infantry.

MADRAS RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction on the broad gauge of an extension of the Madras Railway from Azilkhal to Mangalore, a distance of 77 miles.

WATER-SUPPLY AT QUETTA.

An additional grant of half a lakh of rupees has been santioned for the Quetta water-supply this year.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The officers in charge of the submarine defences at Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon are all appointed Commanding Officers of all vessels employed for submarine mining purposes under them.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Lieut. Philbrich for four months, to Lieut. Gibsome for two months, and to Assistant Engineer Pool for six months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay :—Messrs. Keane, Smith and Barrett receive a step in promotion vice Lieut. Rogers retired.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteers :—Major Radford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captains Campion and Serjent to be Majors, Lieutenants Mackeson and Jacob to be Captains and Messrs. Burn and Goldney to be Second Lieutenants.

The Volunteer Officers decoration is conferred upon Majors Pollen, English and Lund, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

THE FATE OF ANDREE

KILLED BY ESQUIMAUX.

The search party for Andree's balloon expedition to the north pole has encountered some Eskimos who said they saw a boat descending from the air and they killed the occupants.

The Eskimos produced relics of the party.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS.

ADDRESS BY COLONEL FRANCIS.

POONA, MAR. 9.

The annual inspection of the Poona Volunteers took place yesterday, and in the absence of General Burnett, Colonel Francis inspected the Corps. The men were drawn up facing north under the command of Colonel Tate. Colonel Francis, accompanied by Captain Dyson, rode on the ground and was received by a general salute. The inspection then followed, the men marching about the ground, and at the conclusion the men were formed into three sides of a square. Colonel Francis addressed a few words. He said it gave him great pleasure to inspect the Volunteers, for their movement was one in which he always felt the greatest interest. He impressed upon the men the great necessity of making themselves efficient, as without it they were of little use. One sort of efficiency was that of shooting, and the other was that of drill. Not only did they require to use their weapons, but they were no good unless they properly understood how to get under cover. The Government of India had appointed a very good Inspector-General of Volunteers in General Hill, and he felt no doubt that they were all pleased at the appointment of such an excellent soldier. He was very much pleased to see such a strong muster of Cadets they were gaining at so early an age, as it might prove to be invaluable. In conclusion he con- gratulated the Colonel.

BOER PRISONERS IN INDIA.

THE ESCAPE FROM TRICHINOPOLY.

BANGALORE, MARCH 7.

Two Boer prisoners, named H. Wessle and O'Donald, who were lately tried at Trichinopoly and sentenced to 56 days' imprisonment with hard labour for escaping from the Boer prisoners' camp at that station, arrived in Bangalore this morning under an escort of four Privates and a Corporal of the Lincolns. Both prisoners are young and well built men, and were removed to the Military Prison at the Cavalry Barracks for incarceration.

Wessle, who belonged to the Orange Free State, has been in India only six months; while O'Donald, who hails from the Transvaal, came over with the first batch for Trichinopoly. Both speak English fluently, and are quietly disposed men.

It will be remembered that when they escaped they walked across country by night, only making for the coast, intending to reach the French Port of Karikal, but were captured by villagers near Negapatam.

FIGHTING IN THE ANDAMANS.

THE DEATH OF MR. VAUX.

RANGOON MARCH 7.

Colonel Temple, Chief Commissioner, Andamans and Nicobars, has issued the following "Gazette," dated Port Blair, March 3rd: The Chief Commissioner announces with deep regret the death at Haddo on 22nd February of Mr. Walter Jessop, Third Assistant Superintendent, who had been for nineteen years an officer of the Andamans Commission.

The Chief Commissioner announces, with the greatest regret, the death of Mr. Percy Vaux, Seventh Assistant Superintendent, who was killed by the Jarawa tribe on the night of 24th February. The Commission loses in him a most promising officer. The distressing circumstances under which this officer suddenly lost his life renders his loss all the more deplorable. He was killed during a struggle with a hostile tribe of Jarawas just as he was about to complete what had otherwise been a most successful series of operations, in which he had exhibited courage, endurance and skill. The circumstances which caused his death are as follows : The marauding parties of Jarawas, that almost every cold season make raids on the outskirts of the Penal Settlement, this season in November, 1901, and January, 1902, raided the Forest Department gang working at Jatang, about 25 miles north of Port Blair, killing and wounding convicts at their work. A party was organised in consequence to try and discover their haunts in the jungles and to put a stop to further raiding; but on a somewhat larger scale than usual, as the two last raids appeared to be more purposeful than hitherto. The officials detailed for duty were Mr. Percy Vaux, officer in charge of the Andamans, with Mr. Bonig, Assistant Harbour Master, and Mr. C. G. Rogers, Deputy Conservator of Forests. Men from the Andaman Military Police Force and picked Andamanese trakers accompanied them.

Mr. Vaux proceeded up the west coast of South Andaman on 25th January, and was successful in the very difficult operation of discovering the camps and paths of the Jarawas in the hills above Bilap Bay, about eight miles north of Port Campbell. He then, on the advice of the Andamanese with him, proceeded northwards to Port Anson, and thence to Pochang in South Andaman, at the southern extremity of that harbour. Here with much skill and difficulty, he discovered the main Jarawa track running southwards from the harbour and also the chief place of residence of the Jarawas during the rains. Having accomplished this, Vaux return to Port Blair and brought with him a much fuller report upon this practically unknown tribe than had hitherto been made. Rogers meanwhile was endeavouring to work his way direct from Jatang on the east across South Andaman to Ike Bay on the west coast, right athwart the country believed to be occupied by the Jarawas. Mr. Vaux was then directed to join with Mr. Rogers and make further investigations at Pochang. After ascertaining that the main Jarawa path led southwards beyond Pochang indifinitely, the party returned to Port Blair. This expedition accomplished part of the object aimed at in that it showed where the Jarawas started from on their raids and proved that the object of their unprovoked murderous attacks on the parties from the Settlement working in the jungles was to procure iron and iron implements, and not to procure water and food as hitherto supposed.

On 17th February the party was reorganised thus. Vaux with Bonig, 12 police and Andamanese Rogers accompanying them. The general objects was to discover the southern termination of the main Jarawa path and to drive the Jarawa marauders northwards along it and away from the neighbourhood of the Settlement. The party started as before along the west coast, and on the advice of the Andamanese searched the jungle some 10 miles north and north-east respectively of the outlying villages of Templeganj and Anikhet. This was a task of much difficulty and in the course of the search in three parties under Vaux, Rogers and Bonig, Vaux came in the evening upon a hunting camp of Jarawas. Judging from its position and distance from the chief home of the tribe at Pochang, he inferred that the party's real object was a raid on the Settlement villages. He successfully rushed the camp by moonlight and discovered, among other things, a large new Forest Department adze, which had been taken from a convict wounded in the Jarawa attack on Jatang in November, 1901. This confirmed him in his suspicions as to the reason of the hunting party's presence so close to the Settlement. None of Vaux's party was hurt in this attack, the Jarawas being too startled to shoot. In their flight the Jarawas left in the camp a baby and a small girl. The circumstance, and also the advice of the Andamanese as to further proceedings determined Vaux to proceed to Port Anson to the Andamanese home there, where the children could be taken care of. Adopting generally the advice of the Andamanese, Vaux then proceeded again to Pochang and followed the main Jarawas track southwards steadily, which proved beyond Ponchang to be exceedingly difficult.

The party proceeded about a 15 miles march beyond Pochang in a south-east direction to Wiblang, a point about 6 miles west of Fort Meadows and some 13 miles from Jatang, thus showing that the chief Jarawa haunt is a jungle between the mouth of Shoal Bay and Port Anson at Wiblang. An occupied hunting camp was found to block the way further, and Mr. Vaux judged it necessary to rush this camp at night as he had the previous one. For this purpose he selected one police-constable and 16 Andamanese, and there were besides these, himself, Rogers and Bonig, and three servants, altogether 23 men. The camp was rushed about 10 p.m. on the night of the 24th February, after the moon had risen. Vaux went in first, followed by Rogers and Boing, the Andamanse coming up immediately, behind. There was no real resistance; but as Vaux was stooping down in a hut grappling with two Jarawas, his foot disturbed the smouldering embers of a fire, which blazed up, exposing him to the view of a man in another hut, who shot two arrows at him and decamped. These were the only two arrows shot in the affair, but one of them a barbed iron-headed arrow, entered Vaux on the left side between the ninth and tenth ribs with great force, killing him almost immediately. Next morning, as soon as it was possible to see, Rogers carried back the body with many difficulties through the jungles to Pochang and Port Anson, reaching that harbour in the evening, whence the body was conveyed in the steam launch Belle through the Middled Strait to Port Blair, arriving about midnight on the 25th February.

Two woman and six children were found in the camp after the attack, who accompanied Rogers, party to Port Anson and onwards quite cheerfully and it has been ascertained that the children found in the first camp rushed are closely related to one of these women. European iron implements were found in this camp also. These facts prove that the men in both camps were of the parties which actually attacked the Forest Department convicts at Jatang in November. A number of implements of offence were found in both camps and have been removed. In fact these particular bodies of marauders have been deprived of means of offence for some time to come. Mr. Rogers deserves the greatest credit for his rapid march back through the jungles, during which one of his party was slightly wounded by a couple of Jarawas, who however decamped on being fired on. So also does Bonig for his skilful management of the steam launch Belle through so narrow a passage as Middle Strait at night. The conduct of the police on the return march was exemplary.

The object, then, of the operations which Mr. Vaux, with the assistance of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Bonig, conducted with such conspicuous endurance, courage and skill, has been entirely carried out. Precise information has been obtained of the location of the Jarawas. of the real object of their annual raids of the best mode of reaching them and they have been taught that they cannot raid and murder with impunity. The return of the capturer women will teach the tribe something of ourselves and that we have the power if we chose to take their families away from them. Thanks also to the energy and determination of Mr. Vaux and Mr. Rogers much knowledge of the nature of the country and forests in the hitherto untouched interior of South Andaman has been gained, and it is very satisfactory to note that the parties of Jarawas punished belonged to the actual perpetrators of the latest raids. No operations in relation to the Jarawas have hitherto been anything like so successful. It is therefore all the more to be deplored that the leader should have lost his life in the chances of a struggle. It is a still more regrettable circumstance to record that the life need not have been lost, for at the last moment Vaux made an error in judgment in not waiting as usual for the Adamanese to rush in to the camp first. Had this been done, it is more than probable that no life would have been lost : but it has been ascertained that he feared that if he did so the Andamanese accompanying him would kill all the men they could and that the rest would escape with most of their weapons and stolen property. It was to avoid this that he determined to go before them when the word was given to attack, and thus he lost his life in a laudable though mistaken attempt to save bloodshed.

MEERUT RACES.

MEERUT, MAR. 8

THERE was capital racing here to-day, but results were unfortunate to backers. Details :—

Novice Stakes.—Distance—1-2 mile.

Thakoor Sripal Singh and Buldeo Saha's Hazard 9st. 9lbs. ......White 1
Mr Mordaunt's Greybeard, 9st. 9lbs. ......Hoyt 2
Mr Pallin's Don Perosi, 8st, 8lbs. ......Owner 3

Won by a neck; one length between second and third. Time—55 4-5secs.

Kurnal Stakes.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Col. Beaver's Lady Dankirk, 7st. ......O'Neill 1
Capt. Darell's Upstart, 10st. 2lbs. ......Bence 2
Capt. Greville's Tamring, 6st. 2lbs. ......Elliott 3

Won by two lengths; one length between second and third. Time—1min. 6secs.

Pony Hurdle Handicap. Distance—about 13-4 miles.
Major Lecky's Nabob, 9st ......Wool 1
Mr. Montgomery's Ruddigore, 10st. 13lbs...Bond 2
Colonel Beaver's Apricot, 10st. 5lbs. ...Morrison 3

Won by a length and-a-half; a length between second and third.

The Silver Cup.—Distance—5 furlongs.
Col. Croly and Capt. Greville's Scorn, 8st. 11lbs. ......Hoyt 1
S. J. S.'s Volcano. 8st. 13lbs. ......Southall 2
Mr. Anandji Nanji's President. 10st. 1lbs. Oomer 3

Betting: 2's Orvieto; 3's Marmion and Scorn 4's Volcano and President; 10's the others.

Won by half-a-length; a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 9secs.

Maiden Race.—Distance—1-2 mile.
Mr. Naple's Nanette, 9st. 1lb. ......O'Neill 1
Mr. Ghunsam Singh's Dame Ethel, 9st. 2lbs...... Morrison 2
Capt. Darell's. Tyrant, 9st. 9lbs. ......Bence 3

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third. Time—53 4-5secs.

Turf Club Cup.—Distance—5 furlongs.
Nawab Jaffir Ali's Trustee, 8st. 2lbs. ......Bond 1
D. D's Roscommon, 9st. 11lbs. ......Wool 2
Mr. Walmsley's Allan, 7st, 10lbs ......Hoyt 3

Won by a length; a head between second and third. Time—62secs.

BANGALORE SPRING RACES.

SECOND DAY.

BANGALORE, MARCH 8.

THE second day of the Bangalore Spring Race was held in pleasant weather with a fairly good attendance. Details :—

Polo Race.—Distance, 3 furlongs.
Mr. J. D's Red Gauntlet, 9st. 12lbs. Colonel...... Armstrong 1
Mr. I. Headlam's Madoc, 10st. 7lbs. Mr. Clark 2
Col. Reid's Trout, 9st. 12lbs. ......Capt. Randall 3

Won by two lengths. Time—44secs.

Stewards Purse.—Distance—Quarter mile.
Mr. W. Allardice's Sardine, 8st. 7lbs McQuade 1
Capt, Black Hawkin's Flight, 9st. 7lbs. ...... Capt. Randall 2
Capt. Clutterbuck's Blackberry, 8st. 13lbs. ...... Mr. Thompson 3

Won by a length and a half. Time.—1min. 27secs.

Cubbon Stakes.—Distance—1 mile.
Mr. J. D.'s Rubric, 10st. 3lbs. ......Col. Armstrong 1
Capt. Thompson's Pompom, 10st. 13lbs ...... Capt. Randall 2
Mr. A. Breslin's Bamboo, 10st. ......Thompson 3

Won by two lengths. Time—1min. 57 1-2secs.

Bangalore Stakes.—Distance—3-4 mile.
Capt. Black Hawkin's Wingfield, 9st. 3lbs. ...... Capt. Randall 1
Mr. J. D's Trenton, 9st. 3lbs ......Mr. Wood 2
Major Arbuthnot's Best. Shot 9st. 7lbs- Col. Armstrong 3

Novice Stakes—Distance—3 furlongs.
Mr. Adam's Lascar. 10st. 7lbs. ......Capt, Randall 1
Col. Reid's Trout. 9st. 12lbs ......Mr. Clark 2
Major Johnson's Jorrocks 12st. ......Mr. Queripel 3

Won by a length. Time—45secs.

THE NEW CEYLON CONTINGENT.

MEN FROM INDIA INVITED.

COLOMBO, MARCH 8.

In an authorised announcement to the Indian Press the Ceylon Unmounted Contingent for South Africa offers the opportunity of enrollment to suitable men. Candidates should apply for particulars, stating age, profession, previous service, married or single, by telegram to the Adjutant, Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MAR. 7.

It has been ruled that special South African and China leave may not be combined with other leave.

Lieut. Mackenzie, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment is ordered to England.

Colonel A. G. Browne officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot, vice Richardson, who goes to the Hyderabad Contingent.

Colonel S. H. P. Graves officiates as Colonel on the Staff Ferozepore, vice Browne.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, MARCH 7.—Newell, Captain Bengal, S. and T. Corps, from leave from England.

Reid, Brigadier-General, Bengal, I. S. C., from leave, from England.

Whistler, Major, Bengal, I. S. C., from leave from England.

Candlish, Captain, Bengal, R. and S. High. from leave from England.

Kennedy, Lieutenant, Bengal, A. and S. High. from leave from England.

Harvey, Lieutenant, Bengal, A. and S., from leave from England.

Martin, Col. Bengal, to join Commander, Head-Quarters, from duty from England.

Lamper, Major, Bengal, 5th B. L. I., from furlough from England.

Woodyatt, Major, Bengal, 3rd Gurkhas, from furlough from England.

Colomb, Major, Punjab 42nd Gurkhas, from leave from England.

Home, Major, Punjab, 1st Bedfordshire, from leave, from England.

Saunders, Colonel, Army Head-Quarters, R. A., on leave from Simla.

Parrington, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. F. A., on leave from Karachi.

Hogswood, Captain, Bombay, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Stuart, Captain, Bombay, 25th Bombay Rifles, from leave from England.

Fraser, Major, Bombay, R. E., from Staff College, from leave from England.

Geoghigan, Captain, Bombay, S. and T. from leave from England.

Turnbull, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, Unattached ist, to join from England.

Ward, Captain, Bombay, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on furlough from Ellichpur.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 7.—Simpson, Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal, R. F. A., on duty, to Jhansi.

Yate, Major, Bombay, 29th Baluch Infantry, to join to Chaman.

McLeod, Lieut. Punjab, 2nd Gordon High. on duty, to Sialkot.

Lascelles, Major, Bengal, Norfolk Regiment on duty, to Lebang.

Griffiths, Lieut., Bengal, Norfolk Regiment, on duty, to Dum Dum.

BOMBAY RACES.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE attendance at Mahalakshimi on Saturday was affected by the attraction of the Fancy Fete. Several of the races, failed to fill well, but good fields contested the events for Arabs. The Aga Shah's stable was well represented and managed to appropriate the chief stakes for waler horses with Beadsman. Shaiboob won the Light Horse Plate handsomely, C. B. Mahomed riding a characteristic waiting race. Rose was not well ridden in the Novice Stakes and lost to For Ever, who thus improved on a second a fortnight ago. Mr. R. G. Baldock's Dumbell showed some return to his Colonial form winning the Spring Stakes with great ease. Details :—

Country-Bred Plate.—Winner. Rs. 200; second, Rs. 75. A Handicap for country-bred horses, Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Fry's b cb m Lady Newbrook, 8st. 6lbs. ......Penton 1
Colonel Beaver's b cb h Regularity, 8st. 1lb. ......Heeroo 2
H. H. Aga Khan's br cb m Evensong, 10st, 7lbs. Robinson 3
Mr. J. Mollison's b cb m Bawbee, 7st. ......Dhondi 0
Mr. Mathuradass Goculdass' ch cb m La Bailiffe, 6st. 7lbs. ......Etul 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Evensong; 4 to 1 against Lady Newbrook; 8 to 1 each Regularity and La Bailiffe; 12 to 1 Bawbee.

Lady Newbrook was first away, but on settling down Regularity made the running at a good pace with Bawbee last. Lady Newbrook took first place a couple of furlongs from home and was never afterwards headed, winning easily by a length and-a-half; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 34 4-5secs.

The Novice Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab ponies 13-3 and under, landed since 1st July, 1901; 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (No landing allowance.) Penalties—Winner of race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 6lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Captain Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever, 8st 12lbs... Heeroo 1
Mr S C P's b a h Rose, 9st 11b9 ......Soda 2
Mr A R Obayed's b a h King Edward, 8st 9lbs ...... Robinson 3
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Hindoostan, 9st 1lb... Robertson 0
Mr Faraj Bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 8st 9lbs (car. 8st 11 1-2 lbs) ......Nama 0
Mr Sahad bin Surhan's b a b Huddal, 8st 6lbs car 8st 7lbs ......Kunai 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Shelter, 8st 3lbs...... C B Mahomed 0
Mr A Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Silver Cup, 7st 8lbs car 7st 10lbs ......Jakoo 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against For Ever; 3 to 1 Rose; 6 to 1 Shelter; 10 to, Silver Cup; 15 to 1 others.

Hindoostan made play from Rose with For Ever three lengths behind. Rose led coming into the straight, but was challenged by For Ever who won by half-a-length; four lengths between second and third.—Time 1min. 22 secs.

The Spring Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 30. A Handicap for horses landed since 1st July, 1901 and which have not won a race value Rs. 900 since that date, and for other Maiden horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R G Baldock's br aus g Dumbell 9st 10lbs ......Stonnill 1
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Victoria, 7st 12lbs. ...Dhondi 2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck, 8st 2lbs...... Rooke 3
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie, 7st 8lbs ......Etul 0
Mr James' b aus h Fleet Surgeon, 7st 5lbs......Heeroo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Dumbell; 3 to 1 against Here's Luck; 8 to 1 Fleet Surgeon; 15 to 1 others.

The lot got away to a good start, Victoria showing slightly in front of Fleet Surgeon with the favourite close behind. At the distance Dumbell came to the front well and won in a canter by four lengths; a head between second and third. Time—1min. 3secs.

The Light-House Plate.—Winner. Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr G L D's b a h Shaiboob, 8st car 8st 2lbs ...... C B Mahomed 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Leg, 8st 10lbs ......Robinson 2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 11lbs......Penton 3
Mr Zeroola Cin Talib's b a h Cocab, 8st 1lb......Heeroo 0
Mr. Jume's g a h The Hypocrite, 7st. 9lbs. car, 8st. 1lbs. ......Robertson 0
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' g a h Silver Fox, 7st. 7lbs. (car. 7st. 8lbs.) ......Etul 0
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch a h Bin Rusheed, 7st. 6lbs. (car. 7st. 9lbs.) ......Dharma 0
Mr James' ch a h Nonpareil, 7st, 6lbs ......Nama 0
Mr H Jamsetjee's ch a h Panala, 7st. 4lbs ......Ebroo 0

Betting: 7 to 4 against Grey Leg; 5 to 1 Governor and Shaiboob; 10 to 1 Cocab; 20 to 1 others.

Panalla made the running, holding a six lengths lead of Nonpareil, but fell back at the bend. Cocab led into the straight, closely attended by Grey Leg and Governor. Inside the distance Shaiboob came up rapidly on the outside, winning by three and-a-half lengths; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1min. 21 3-5secs.

The Ascot Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for horses, which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 since 31st March 1901. Distance—7 furlongs,

H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, 9st. 7lbs. Robinson 1
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch aus m Gnullo, 8st. 7lbs ......Penton 2
Mr T C Naples' ch aus g Fitz eros. 8st. 6lbs......Stonnill 3
Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum, 7st. 7lbs. Rooke 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Beadsman; 3 to 1 each Fitz and Gnullo; 10 to 1 Kettle Drum.

Beadsman held a short lead of Fitzeros and shaking off a rather feeble challenge won by a length and-a-half. Fitzeros was just beaten a head on the post for second place. Time—1min. 29secs.

The Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 20 ; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 since 31st March, 1901, Distance—1 mile.

Mr James' ch a h Sandow. 8st. 7lbs ......Penton 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum 8st. 4lbs ......Heeroo 2
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Admirer. 8st. 3lbs. C B Mahomed 3
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and R D Sethna's b a h Regal, 8st. 5lbs ......Soda 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Rusheed, 8st, 12lbs ......Robinson 0
Messrs Issaverden's and Baldock's ch a h Chand, 8st. 7lbs (car 8st 10 1-2lbs ......Nama 0
Mr S C P's g a h Special, 8st 4lbs ......Noormahomed 0
Mr Finch's b a h Tamerlane, 7st 10lbs ......Dhondi 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Admirer: 3 to 1 Regal; 6 to 1 each Sandow and Rasheed; 10 to 1 Tamerlane and Hakum; 15 to 1 others.

Special was the first to break the line, followed by Chand and Regal. Regal led coming into the straight, but was soon passed by Hakum and Sandow, the latter winning by a short head: a length and-a-half between second and third.

The Big Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 13-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr S C P's ch aus m Amarosa, 9st 7lbs ......Stonnill 1
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical, 8st 1lb ....Rooke 2

Betting: 6 to 1 on Amarosa; 5 to 1 against Optical

The favourite made all the running and won by five lengths.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT TAGUS.

THE Hired Transport Tagus, Captain F. W. Powers, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Durban via Mauritius and Madras. She left Durban on the 11th February, with 993 Boer prisoners on board and called at Mauritius on the 19th February, where she embarked No. 60 Company, R. G. A., No. 26 Company, W. Division R.G.A, comprising, 3 officers and 114 non-commissioned officers and men for conveyance to Bombay, and left for Madras on the 20th idem, arriving there on the 1st March. After disembarking the prisoners of war, at the latter port, she left for Bombay on the 3rd March, and arrived in Bombay harbour this morning with 4 officers, 1 lady, and 114 men. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock and attached to the Colaba Depot, until the departure of No. 34 Company, R. G. A., for England in the R. I. M. S. Hardinge, sailing on the 15th instant. The following are the names of the officers :—Major H. S. Nelson, Lieut. L. V. Roche, Lieut. C. A. J. Smith, R. G. A.; Captain Thompson, R. A. M. C.; wife of Captain H. Morrice, R. G. A.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH CLUB.

THE Annual Tennis Handicap was concluded on Friday evening before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Several of the games were hotly contested, especially the finals, the first set of which Rodrigues won, the second set Parkins won, and the third set, after a tremendous struggle, was won by Perkins.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ITS RECORD AND HISTORY.

At Thursday's meeting the Corporation resolved to purchase 400 copies of the history of the Corporation prepared by Mr. L. W. Michael, and which supplies a great want and will always prove useful to present and future members of the city and the municipalities in India and in England. The first chapter contains the History of Municipal affairs which is traced back to the year 1792. In that year by Act of Parliament statute 33 George III Chap. 52 power was given to the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal for the time being to appoint justices of the peace. Such justices were not empowered to sit in courts of oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery unless called upon to do so, and further provision was made that no person was capable of acting as a Justice of the Peace till he had taken the requisite oath. The statute authorised (1) the appointment of Justices, (2) the Justices to appoint scavengers for cleansing the streets of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and to order their being watched and repaired and to make assessments for these purposes.

In the early part of the century there were no special rules for the conservancy of Bombay. In 1812 a "Rule ordinance (in contradistinction to the ordinary "Regulations") for the good order and civil Government of the Island of Bombay was passed in Council on 25th March 1812. Then comes details of Regulation XIX of 1827 and an incident relating to the interference of the Judge of the Supreme Court in Municipal matters, and the reply of the Bench. In 1833 there was a passage of arms between H. E. the Governor and the Bench regarding the proposed appointment of the Superintendent of Police as Controller of Assessment which is given in detail. Then comes the friction between Government and the Bench regarding the issue of amended Regiments in 1836. The Act XI of 1845 is explained as also Act 24 of 1850 and Act VI of 1851. Proposals of the amendment of the Act of 1858 is given, and the passing of Act 11 of 1865, defence is made to the Hon'ble Mr. Barley's speech in regard to the working of Act 11 of 1865, and Mr. Forbes' motion re-proposed Municipal reform. An extract from the "Times of India" of 1871 regarding Mr. Forbes and his supporters is also given. A petition from the Bombay Association regarding the passing of the Municipal bill of 1872 is referred to. There appears an article from the "Bombay Gazette" of 7th December 1870. The preface to a speech which Mr. Knight was not permitted to deliver at the Bench meeting regarding the oppression of the people and also the criticism of the "Bombay Gazette." The particulars of the Act of 1872 and 1878 and Act 111 of 1888, form portion of this chapter.

An extract from the Bench proceedings is quoted, showing when the public were admitted to the meetings of the Bench. The appeal case in reference to the recent election is given in detail. This chapter concludes with a history of the changes in the law, the question of attaching some title, such as Hon'ble to the Office of President. And a list of the names of the presidents of the Corporation from 1873; of the Town Council and Standing Committee of the Municipal Commissioner.

WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

The question of the water supply of Bombay starts with a reference to the water famine of 1824, and the deficient water supply of that time. The report of the Government Committee of 1845 is referred to. Mr. Rivett's proposals are also given in which he suggested a plan of collecting rain water during the monsoon. The proposed Reservoir at "The Neats Tongue" is referred to and the proposal of Col. Jervis to provide three Reservoirs (1) at the Dhobees' Tank, Esplanade Road, (2) some eligible spot to be purchased in the Girgaum Oart and (3) at the Cocoanut Oart of Mahim. The first for the supply of the Fort; the second for the supply of the Native Town from the verge of the Esplanade to a line running East and West from the Mombadevi Tank, the third for the of Parel, Byculla, Mazagon and the native town, north of a line above mentioned.

On the 24th September 1845 Government directed the attention of the Court of Petty Sessions to the subject of water supply and requested them to consider the measures to be taken for husbanding the supply of water and for keeping it pure and wholesome. The Court of Petty Sessions reported that in order to prevent waste the tanks in the Town should be guarded by peons, that a spring which was at the Cooperage should be reported on; that the shipping should be made to water at Elephanta or Salsette, and that Government should issue a proclamation which was practically to the effect that the people should not drink more water than was good for them, and that they were not to spill more in the act of drinking than they could possibly help. The people were allowed to take away as much water as they wanted, but having got it into their house, they were to take great care of it. In 1846 Captain Turner submitted a project to intercept the rain falling:—First on a portion of that side of Malabar Hill which faces Back Bay; 2nd on the hill close to the Tower of Silence, and 3rd on some ground lying directly north of the Gowalia Tank. Having intercepted the rain, Captain Turner proposed to lead it into a reservoir 400 feet square to be built close to the Gowalia Tank. The total supply calculated to be obtained from this project, which was probably intended for only a portion of the Town was 29,000,000 gallons, or as Captain Turner put it, sufficient at the rate of 5 gallons a day for 52,222 people during 90 days.

The history of the two tanks at Duncan Road is given in full. Reference is made to Col. Crawford's three projects of 1850. Lieut. Delisle's reports thereon in 1851, Mr. Connybeare's report on the water-supply, Vehar Water Works, introduction of Vehar water in Bombay. Proposal of affixing meters in 1866.

In 1868, Mr. Russell Aitkins, the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, submitted a report proposing four different schemes: (1) The Shewla Scheme. (2) The Kennery Scheme. (3) The Tulsi Scheme. (4) The Pawai Scheme.

The details of these schemes are given. Government then appointed a Commission to take evidence and report on the water-supply, and the drainage of Bombay. The Commission considered the Shewla Scheme to be too gigantic a work to be undertaken by the Municipality; of the Kennery and Pawai Schemes they said they were both open to the objection that they were mere patches upon Vehar and incapable of extension from time to time to meet the growing requirements of the City. The Commission were of opinion that by greater economy of distribution and the addition of Tulsi water much would be done to alleviate the evils of scanty water-supply, and that no time should be lost in securing a full and permanently reliable supply of water to the Town. On the report of the Commission, the Government issued a resolution rejecting the Shewla Scheme, &c., and concurred with the Commission regarding the Tulsi Scheme. Then follows details of the Tulsi Scheme and the passing of the Tulsi water into Vehar Lake in 1872. The project of making Tulsi an independent supply is referred to, as also the Committee's report regarding the Malabar Hill Reservior. The costs of Vehar and Tulsi water works are given. Reference is made to the Health Officer's opinion of the Tulsi water. Then follows:—The Tulsi loan, the Pawai Scheme in extenso, the Tansa Scheme, cost of Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs, Additional Filters at Malabar Hill, Leakage of reservoirs, transfer of Tulsi forest to Government. Supply of water to Thana, Kurla, and Bandora Municipalities and also to Santa Cruz.

LIGHTING OF BOMBAY.

The question of the lighting of Bombay was first considered in 1833 when the committee appointed by the Justices made the following report:—The Committee is unanimously of opinion that under Act 33 Geo. III chap. 52 the Bench possesses the authority of lighting as a means for the effectual watching of the streets of the Town and Island as well as for the security, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants and therefore recommend the Bench to invite tenders for making lamps and providing and fixing of lamp posts, &c. And the Committee are further unanimously of opinion that as an experiment the road across the Esplanade from the Church Gate and as far as the Mumbadevi chowki on the Parel Road should be lighted, &c. On the 6th May of the same year Col. Dickson submitted a letter stating the Commander-in-Chief had precluded the fixing of lamp posts along the Esplanade Road. Subsequently the Chief Justice pointed out that the lighting of the roads was illegal, the same not being provided by the Act of Parliament. The lighting of the streets was therefore stopped. Then comes a discussion on the legality of the procedure, and the reference to the supreme court and the judgment of the court which was to the effect that the lighting of streets was contrary to the intent of statute 33 George III. The lighting was therefore stopped. For a period of ten years nothing further was done. Provision was eventually made in Act XI of 1845. In 1853 a proposal was submitted to light Bombay with gas, details of which are given. In 1859 the Bench approved of the lighting of the Town with gas and two years later they approved of the Municipal Commissioner's addressing the Government to allow a portion of the sum set apart annually for the Drainage of Bombay being appropriated towards lighting the Island with gas. Government suggested the raising of a loan instead. This proposal was agreed to by the Bench and on 7th October 1865 gas was first lighted in Bombay. Then follow details of lighting by kerosine and gas and the new contract with the Gas Company, also the question of lighting private streets. This chapter concludes with a list of lamps in the City.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

Mr. Ovington in 1689 thus describes Bombay:—"As the ancients gave the epithet of "Fortunate" to some Islands in the West, because of their delightfulness and health, so the moderns may, in opposition to them, denominate Bombay the unfortunate one in the East, because of the antipathy it bears to those two qualities."

Dr. Fryer had a very unfavourable opinion of the climates, for he writes:—"I reckon they walk but in charnel houses, the climate being extremely unhealthy, at first thought to be caused by Bubsho (rotten fish) but though that be prohibited, yet it continue as mortal. A writer 200 years ago describing Bombay states "the unhealthiness of the water bore a just proportion to the scarcity and meanness of the diet" and another adds "out of every 500 Europeans who came to live on the Island not 100 left it."

About thirty eight years ago, 70 deaths in a day from Cholera was not an uncommon occurrence. At that date Bombay was dependent for its water supply on the local wells and tanks.

In 1862 the preponderance of deaths in the 1st and 4th quarters and the excess of male deaths at these periods began to attract attention. It was attributed to the increase and fluctuation of the population arising out of the progressive and rapid commercial development of the city. That it was rightly attributable to the influx of labouring classes, the satistics of that time prove very clearly. In that year, the Superintendent of Mortuary Returns, as he was then called, Dr. Haines, began to observe the effect of the industrial enterprize and speculation on the mortality. In regard to the mortality of 1862 he states "In the deaths after birth the proportion of the sexes has been 130·8 males to 100 females, which is, with one exception, that of 1849, a greater disproportion than has yet been recorded. Though with considerable fluctuation the excess of male deaths has been on the whole gradually rising of late years. This has been before remarked and attributed to the increasing influx of labourers and others drawn to the place by its progressive commercial development. That this is indeed the case would appear by the fact, that the proportion borne to the total mortality by that which falls under the ages of the greatest bodily activity, say from 15 to 55, is in Bombay excessively large.

The total mean mortality of ten years (1853 to 1863) of males to 100 females is 125·1, while the proportion of male to female deaths in 1862 was 130·8.

In 1863 the full effect of the increased commercial activity had begun to be felt. The mortality during that year was the largest recorded and nearly one-third in excess of the average of the previous ten years. The deaths from cholera were 50 per cent. in excess of the average; the mortality from small-pox and measles was nearly twice the average. Under the head of fever were returned 9,499 deaths. A great mortality of young children was observed, and the deaths from debility were unusually numerous. Dr. Haines observes "the deaths registered under the head of fever hitherto have been remarkably constant in number not only in the several years, but from month to month. During all the previous ten years the highest number was 8,458 and the lowest 6,231.

Large as the number of deaths in 1863 there were 27·63 per cent. more in 1,864, the deaths in 1863 were 58·9 per cent above the mean of the previous 10 years. 4,588 deaths, nearly 1·5 of the whole were due to cholera.

The mortality from cholera exceeded the average of the preceding 10 years by 129·3 per cent. In 1865 the sickness that had been afflicting the city acquired its direct intensity. 9·11 per cent. more deaths in 1864 and 65·59 per cent. above the mean of the preceding 10 years were registered. 18,243 deaths, 65·39 per cent. of the total mortality was due to fever. In 1849 the total cholera mortality was 22,69, but in 18b0 it rose to 4,729. In 1852 it dropped to 1,135 only to rise again in 1,156, to 2,151. In 1858 it fell to 105.

In 1859 it was 22·65, in 1867 it fell to 111 only to rise again in 1877 to 2,250. Eleven years later the figure was only 19. It commenced to fluctuate again and in 1897 it rose to 1,265, but the next year it fell to 104. The total mortality every 10 years is as under:—In 1848, 10,051, in 1858, 14,342, in 1868 15,702, in 1878 26,999, in 1888, 22,421, in 1898, 51,961.

The following figures gives the male and female mortality. In 1866, males 3,326, females 2,578, in 1876, males 7,070, females 6,605, in 1886, males 7,772, females 7,137, in 1896, males 8,267, females 7,623.

The total mortality amongst Europeans and Parsees is as under:—In 1863, Europeans 36·72, Parsees 18·96, in 1873, Europeans 24·54, Parsees 21·93, in 1883, Europeans 19·94, Parsees 22·90, in 1893, Europeans 18·68, Parsees 22·27, in 1898, Europeans 17·39, Parsees 39·13.

The total mortality amongst Brahmans and Mussulmans is as under:—In 1877, Brahamans 29·93, Mussulmans 45·26, in 1887 Brahmans 20·85, Mussulmans 31·74, in 1897, Brahmans 38·72, Mussulmans 72·77.

The census of Bombay finds a place in this compilation, and is traced back to the year 1667 when the population was only 10,000. The next census was in 1716, the one of 1814-15 was an imperfect one, and between this year and 1861, several census returns were prepared. In 1862, Sir Bartle Frere caused a Census Act to be brought before the Local Legislature, details of which are given, and the returns are brought up to date. Following this, comes the history of Bombay from the 13th century and the transfer of Bombay and the East India Company, the character of the population. In 1708, Bombay was created an independent Presidency, and 1799 a Corps of Fencibles of 1,000 strong was raised by the Citizens of Bombay. The Government advertisement of 1797 regarding communications with Great Britain is an interesting reading. Reference is also made to the share market of Bombay, and Lady Falkland's drive in a Buggie and the manner in which the sepoys her and prevented her entering Government house. In 1739 there were 20 married ladies in Bombay, 4 to 8 widows and spinsters and seven European children. The proclamation of 1665 is referred to as also the cause of death of Europeans in 1761. The Famine of 1877 occupies a few pages, and is followed by subsequent famines. Then come the riots and innumerable references relating to all matters connected with the Municipality from 1792 to 1901. Exhaustive chapters on Plague, Sanitation, Market, Fire Brigade, Assessment, Health and Engineer's Departments statistics of all descriptions relating to mortality, &c., are innumerable. It is impossible to give details of all the items referred to in the compilation. The book ought to find a corner in all libraries in Bombay.

Details regarding the Ceneral Persian line of telegraph, which will give an alternative route to the Mekran and Persian Gulf line, are not yet available, as the matter is in the hands of the Home authorities. The line can be built if necessary by the Indian Telegraph Department.

One of those acts of senseless mischief or stupid zealotry which from time to time occur to disturb the harmony of the Indian community is reported from Benares where the copper image in the Hindu temple of Lat Bhairo was found a few days ago to have been mutilated by a sharp instrument. No arrests have so far been made, but the police are investigating the matter.

THE FANCY FETE.

FOURTH DAY.

Large as had been the attendances at the Fancy Fete on the three previous days the number of visitors present on Saturday greatly exceeded the previous gatherings. The interest displayed in the multiplicity of attractions was correspondingly increased. The crowds thronged the enclosures where the open entertainments were in progress, and the stalls and side shows were largely patronised. Special arrangements were made for the visit early in the afternoon of Purdah ladies to the Shannon River, and many took advantage of the opportunity to try a voyage in the boats so mysteriously propelled. With the general crowd the Shannon River continued to be immensely popular. The Cafe Chantant, too, was continuously crowded. The concert by Mr. John Gunn's Company drew a large number of people, and later in the evening the "Living Pictures" at the Theatre Royal were repeated with the success of the previous evening before a numerous assembly.

The large number of tickets which had been sold for the raffle for articles supplied by Messrs. Marcks and Co. occasioned general interest in the drawing which took place in the Theatre on Saturday evening before a large attendance.

THE MONSTER RAFFLE.

The Fete Committee having decided to keep the grounds open till Monday, it was suggested that the drawing for prizes in the Monster Raffle should be held over till Monday, but as it was definitely stated on the tickets that the draw would take place on Saturday afternoon, it was decided to carry it through, notwithstanding the fact that all the tickets had not been taken up. The conditions under which the raffle was held were as follow.—"The full value of prizes will be given if 900 or more tickets are sold. If a less number than 900 tickets are sold the value and number of prizes will be reduced in proportion." Tickets to the value of Rs. 8,500 were however sold, so that in accordance with the conditions the value and number of the prizes were reduced to Rs. 8,742. Two of the company gathered in the theatre, a lady and a gentleman assisting in drawing the tickets from two 2 revolving barrells with the following results:—

No. of Ticket.	No. of Prize.	Value of Prize. Rs.
461	8	365
261	16	106
143	15	100
831	7	382
920	5	500
601	29	40
691	1	2,100
427	23	50
683	9	300
406	4	750
891	12	214
49	18	100
118	11	270
852	13	225
185	2	1,400
769	14	210
52	17	100
980	10	300
957	3	1,200
	Total value......	Rs. 8,742

The first prize fell to a ticket in the name of Mr. T. W. Birkett, one of the Secretaries of the Fete, the second went to Colonel Hicks of Harmston's Circus, and the third to Mr. Ebrahim Sideek. As a result of the raffle a rough calculation shows that the Fete Funds will benefit to the extent of about Rs. 2,600.

Another raffle in which there is a large amount of speculation is that for the pony "S. D. K." late "Success" presented by Mr. Sulleman A. Wahed. The draw for this prize will take place this evening.

The proceedings on Saturday night concluded with a grand display of fire works. The set pieces were arranged on the land on the side of Queen's Road nearer the sea and facing the Band Stand. The display was viewed by thousands of people besides those gathered in the show ground and gave great delight.

As already announced the Fete will be open again to-day.

The boats of the Shannon River will be running to-day from 4 to 4-30 p.m. for the benefit of those who have been so kindly assisting at the various stalls, Cafe Chantant, etc., and who are requested to be present on the ground by 4 o'clock, if possible. The Fete Ground will be open to the public at 4-30 p.m. as usual.

MR. JOHN GUNN'S COMPANY AT THE NOVELTY.

THE GAY PARISIENNE.

Mr. John Gunn has decided to extend his season in Bombay and during the next week several of the light operas and musical comedies which have been so successfully produced by his talented company will be given again. On Saturday night the "Gay Parisienne" was produced, and it will be repeated to-night. The absorbing attraction of the Fancy Fete, to the success of which the members of this Company have contributed, had a natural effect on the size of the audience on the first night of the "Gay Parisenne's" appearance, but the performance was as plessing as any of its predecessors, and the appreciation of the house was freely and cordially expressed. The story of the piece scarcely needs recapitulation. It deals with the sequel to the "carryings on" of a "shining light" during a surreptitious excursion to Paris. The punishment for this straying aside is the invasion of his domestic peace by Julie Bon Bon, a breach of promise action and ignominious flight to the continent and the refuge of a Scotch disguise. Ultimately everything works out happily, but the situations become very comic, while bright music, smart dialogue, amusing songs, pretty dresses and capable artistes make the entertainment a highly enjoyable one. Miss Elise Cooke as "The Gay Parisienne" added one more to the list of successes with which she has captivated Bombay audiences. She was sufficiently vivacious for the part and her singing as always, was delightful. Miss Marie Shields as Ruth the maid of all work was as good as in any of the other varied parts in which her versa tile skill and cleverness have been called forth. Miss Helen Sedger was a capital Mrs. Honeycomb and Miss Winifred Wood did very well as Nora Honeycomb. Mr. J. A. Warden, who happily reappeared the previous night, after his illness, was highly diverting as Ebenezer Honeycomb the "Shining Light" whose adventures supply the elements round which the piece is woven. Disguised as a Scotch Highlander he was excruciatingly funny. When he was not the cause of roars of laughter he was the cause of violent internal merriment which threatened serious results. Mr. Edward Lauri as M. Auguste Pompier was, of course, everything that could be wished. It is difficult to say in which of his personations in the series of pieces produced by the company Mr. Lauri shines most. But as the extravagant Frenchman in the "Gay Parisienne" he is certainly immensely successful, and when he is on the stage the house abandons itself to shrieks of laughter. Mr. Charles Bovis as Major Fossdyke of the Battersea Butterfly Shooters has a part which fits him like a glove. There is not much opportunity in the part of Tom Everleigh for Mr. Tailleur Andrews, but when his vocal ability gets a chance it is as admirable as ever. The other characters which make up the cast have little to do but stand around and sing as occasion demands, and that of course they do to the great enjoyment of the audience. In the second act Miss Gwladys Parry performs one of her very graceful dances in a ravishing costume of gauze and silver draperies. The "Gay Parisienne," as already stated, will be repeated to-night and to-morrow and Wednesday night the "Circus Girl" and the "Runaway Girl," respectively will be given. On Thursday night there will be a special performance of "San Toy." It is announced that on that occasion their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote will be present, while the Committee of the Fancy Fete have also extended their patronage to the performance. The "Toreador" and "The Gaiety Girl" are announced for Friday and Saturday nights respectively.

The negotiations with the Mahsud "jirgas" are proceeding satisfactorily. The Maliks have undertaken to give up certain notorious offenders, should they return to Waziristan. These men are at present in Afghanistan having recently fled across the border.

NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE

On or before March 27

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To The "TIMES,"
53, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The longer I ponder over "J.B.'s" treatment of my letters on the above subject, the more intensely illogical do his statements and inferences appear to me, and I venture to think that they appear in a similar light to all who are willing to take an unprejudiced view of the question. Permit me to proceed now to deal with some of his points in detail previously omitted by me. He has asked me for certain data in connection with St. Paul's School, at Darjeeling, and the data on which I base my ascertion regarding the results at the Matriculation Examination. I have already stated that I am not in a position to furnish him with the particulars he appears to require regarding this school. I have also referred him to the Head of St. Paul's School. He thereupon characterizes my contentions as wrong, and he has the temerity to go so far as to say that I am "manifestly" wrong. I know that your readers will not view the subject with "J.B.'s" spectacles. "J.B.'s" conclusion here is not warranted by any known law of logic. He avers that he does not deny that there are five graduates at St. Paul's School, but that they possess the highest degree in arts. I know that they are gentlemen who possess the enviable distinction of being a distinguished M.A. of an English University. Does such scholarship as this argue a want of "teaching qualifications." "Preponderating gradnosity" may appear a high-sounding combination of words, but "gradnosity" is no English word. Because one Hindoo happens to be a failure as a teacher, though a graduate and another Hindoo is a Senior Wrangler, is no argument in favour of the retention of a Hindoo as a teacher in an English School, especially as he has already proved to be a failure. But that again is no reason why English graduates should not be employed. The illogical treatment of the subject is painfully apparent here. I do not believe that any teacher in a European School need starve at any time of his life except from choice, and I sincerely hope that such will not be the fate of any teacher in Bombay or elsewhere. "J. B." states that the College of Preceptors of London does not confer educational distinction. Permit me to observe that he here denies an absolute impossibility, for the simple reason that no College or Institution can, by any possible manner of means, "confer" distinction. Distinction is an abstract quality that a person can only win by his own efforts, and in no other way. But membership of the College of Preceptors of London certainly carries with it the Hall mark of the possession of educational distinction by all those whom it honours with the privilege of Membership, and there can be no gainsaying of this fact. My visit to many places of note in India is an altogether insignificant side issue which he mentioned merely to show that I have taken a rather comprehensive view of the matter, bringing it into comparison with the high standard of education that exists in other towns in India, some of them of less note than beautiful Bombay. I hope, however, that the day will soon dawn which will see the European Schools of Bombay brought more into line with the Schools at home with a staff of teachers that will defy the most critical observer to express any adverse reflection regarding their teaching abilities.

SYMPATHISER.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—"Sympathiser" wishes to know why the above schools do not employ graduates, when St. Paul's School at Darjeeling has, as he informs us, five distinguished graduates of an English University. I think I can volunteer a reply. I have reason to believe that St. Paul's is a high-class school intended to meet the want in India of a good English Public School. It therefore must be in a position to pay its masters such wages as will tempt eminent scholars to leave the shores of the old country for "India's Coral Strand." The Bombay Schools, I gather, cannot take an equal stand with this school in this respect. In other words, this difference is due to a want of funds. I don't know whether St. Paul's School receives a special grant from Government, or is more liberally helped by the public than the Bombay Schools, or whether it has a large endowment fund like the Martiniere at Lucknow which Dr. Welldon, the late metropolitan of India, characterized as the nearest approach to a Great English Public School. But the fact remains that St. Paul's School is in a position to pay good wages for good teachers. When the European Schools of Bombay find it possible to do the same, they will also doubtless derive such advantages as good schools with good teachers can always command. It therefore appears clear to me that the inefficiency so forcibly brought to light is bound to continue as long as the financial standing of these schools remains unchanged. With a view, apparently to improve their finances, and thus bring about the desired end, "Sympathiser" has suggested that the number of schools should be reduced. The crux of the question would then be: how is this to be done? Will the managing members of the committee bring themselves to regard such a suggestion with any degree of magnanimity? There are great sectarian differences dividing the school. Who will bridge the gulfs! I notice that the committee of a Weslyan School at Colaba, finding it failing recently, made it over to the authorities of the Scottish Schools. This is a practical proof of no narrow-minded principles. I am distinctly of opinion that the above example should be freely followed, and the best results will be secured as a natural consequence. Of course, we all feel deeply interested in the education of the boys and girls of Bombay, whether we be "educational experts" or mere laymen: and we shall rejoice to see a better state of thing brought about than at present appears to prevail in the schools.

OBSERVER.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"W. S. M." appears to have identified himself in so striking a manner with the Jesuit Fathers, that a careful perusal of his letters gives room for a suspicion that his uplifting of the cudgles on behalf of these fathers is a matter of some slight significance. However, in the name of everything that is logical, I would endeavour to assure him that no one seeks to quarrel with their "high attainments." Their attainments, have at all times, commanded our respect, and in a thoroughly justifiable manner too. What has been found fault with is the defective pronunciation taught in the Roman Catholic Schools. And from this fact no one can possibly tear himself away (by all the theoretical argument in all the world) whether he be possessed of 20 years' intimate experience of all the educational qualifications of the Jesuit Fathers, or whether he be one who walks into any R. C. School from one door and passes out of another, or whether he has heard the pronunciation of English words by English boys educated there. Of course, subsequent contact with the intellectual world will gradually wear away these defects if the boys happen to be adaptive youths. But no amount of special pleading can possibly make one believe that a foreigner can rid himself of his peculiar accentuation of English words. No amount of argument can put a different face upon this fact—a fact which the whole world are at liberty to see and recognize without any difficulty whatever. For English children, teachers with a clear and crisp pronunciation of English words is an undeniable necessity.—Yours, &c.,

COSMOPOLITAN.

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BUILDING FINES IN SALSETTE.

CONCESSIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

ABATEMENT OF DEMAND.

THE following resolution of Government was issued by the Bombay Secretariat on Saturday:—

In paragraph 6 of the Resolution of Government No. 6505, dated 16th October, 1900, on the subject of the assessment of lands appropriated for building it was stated that "Government desire that local officers should so use their discretion as to leave a liberal margin to cover the risks and expenses of enterprises which make for the health and prosperity of the people." It has been recognised that in the vicinity of the City of Bombay in particular the encouragement of building on sanitary conditions with intervening open spaces is in existing circumstances of the highest importance, and the most suitable manner of giving this encouragement has been the subject of very careful inquiry and consideration. The Governor in Council is now pleased to promulgate for general information the extent to which he is willing to abate the legal demand of the State for this purpose subject to the acceptance by the holders of the land of conditions prescribed. The instructions given below are for the present applicable only to the taluka of Salsette, but Government will be prepared to extend them with such modifications as local circumstances may require to other places for which they are reported to be appropriate.

Under Section 48 and 65 of Land Revenue Code land assessed for purposes of agriculture is on appropriation to another purpose liable both to an altered assessment and to fine. It has already been directed that in areas in which the demand for land for building is keen there should be substituted for the fines and altered assessment before prescribed an assessment at the rate of 4 per cent. on the non-agricultural or situation value. This value is that which a demand of land for building has created over and above the value of the rights of the holder for agricultural purposes. The State is entitled to the full amount of the former value or to fair interest on it, and Government reserve the right to fix assessment on that basis when in any case it is considered desirable to do so. But for the reasons above set forth the Governor in Council has determined to abate the demand to the extent of one-half in consideration of compliance with the conditions mentioned below.

It is recognized that it is important that persons desirous of building or of purchasing land for building should be able to estimate beforehand the amount of the State demand. The Collector of Thana has examined with great care the record of registered transactions both in Government and in alienated villages. He has found that within well defined localities the values do not vary very widely, and on the basis above described, i.e., by the deduction of the estimated agricultural value from the prices paid, allowance for the expected State demand, and computation at 4 per cent. on one-half of the situation value so calculated, he has framed a table of standard assessments suitable in existing circumstances. The Governor in Council accepts these as standard assessments which should generally be applied until further orders, and the table is appended to this Resolution for general information. If, as is probable, the demand for land for building substantially increases in value, it will be necessary to raise the standard assessments, and any modifications made will be publicly announced, but there will be no alteration for three years.

It is to be observed, however, that these assessments are to be generally applied but not necessarily in all cases. On the one hand a higher rate may be imposed where land is in an exceptionally favourable situation with reference to sea, rail or road, and regard may be had to the actual price paid where a sale has been or hereafter is registered the principle of basing the assessment on half the non-agricultural value being observed. On the other hand the land which is generally used for building is warkas land, and it is understood that the transactions on which the standard assessments are based related mostly to such land. In the event of rice or garden land being appropriated for building allowance should be made for the higher agricultural value. The Collector is also authorized to make a reduction in cases in which he considers that land was purchased during the plague panic in ignorance of the right of the State to assessment and that imposition of the standard assessment would cause hardship, provided that the occupant complies with such conditions as are required on sanitary grounds.

Cases which were definitely settled under previous orders will not of course be re-opened until the term comes for revision of assessment except by mutual agreement. But it is reported that in many cases the arrangement was not completed, the area on which the fine was leviable not being determined or altered assessment not being imposed. In all such case the principles above stated may be applied with effect from the date on which permission to build was granted allowance being made for any fine paid, or the transaction may be completed in accordance with the orders in force when permission to build was granted at the option of the occupant. In the latter case the assessment will be liable to revision when the term for which the survey assessment was guaranteed expires. In cases in which buildings have been constructed without permission the Collector may instead of exercising the power of eviction make such an arrangement with the occupants as appears equitable with regard to the principles above prescribed on condition of such alteration of any part of the building as he considers necessary on sanitary grounds being made.

These orders apply to land hitherto held on the survey tenure which is appropriated for building. The right to occupy in perpetuity subject to payment of the assessment fixed from time to time is maintained. The assessment fixed under these orders will be guaranteed for 50 years counted from the date of grant of permission or, where permission was not granted, from the date or commencement of building; but the building assessment will not be levied for the revenue year in which permission was granted or building commenced, as the case may be, unless the grant of permission or commencement of building took place before 1st November. The right to build on unoccupied land on the same conditions, and on payment of assessment similarily calculated may be put up to auction. In all cases an option of making a lump payment of 25 year's assessment in composition of an annual payment for 50 years may be offered, but at the end of the term of 50 years the land will be liable to a revised assessment.

The whole of the land within the compound on which a building is constructed and not merely the area covered with buildings is liable to the full assessment, but for the purpose of securing intervening open areas between buildings the Governor in Council is willing to make the following further concessions on the conditions stated:—(a) Ordinarily permission to build under these orders will not be granted unless the site is not less than 300 square yards in extent and unless the occupant agrees to keep not less than two-thirds of the site free of buildings or projections including a margin not less than 10 feet broad along the perimeter of the plot, but these restrictions may be relaxed in places where small buildings are needed for shops or other special purposes (b) On sites which are not in excess of 300 square yards in extent the full assessment calculated as above described will be levied. (c) On sites which are in excess of 300 square yards in extent the full assessment will be levied on 300 square yards or on the area actually built over whichever may be the greater, and on the remainder there will be levied an assessment at the rate of one-tenth of the full rate. (d) In calculating the amount of assessment a fraction of one-half or less of a rupee or square yard will be neglected and a fraction in excess of one-half will be taken as a whole. (e) The building shall be in accordance with a ground plan of the whole site submitted by the applicant and approved by the Collector, who before granting permission will consider possible interference with existing or projected roads or areas contemplated to be kept open for other purposes. (f) The applicant shall undertake to surrender any part of the plot left open which may be required for a road on payment of 30 multiples of the assessment of the land surrendered. (g) The applicant shall demarcate the plot in such manner as the Collector may prescribe. Nothing in these orders will affect the liability of owners or occupiers of houses to any payment which may be required under any law for the time being in force for the construction and maintenance of roads and drains.

MR. H. S. BARNES, Foreign Secretary, will accompany the Viceroy to Hyderabad.

IT is expected that the Barun-Daltongunj Railway will be opened for traffic this month.

DR. GEORGE WATT, Economic Reporter, will be Director of the Art Industrial Exhibition which will be opened at Delhi during the Coronation Durbar.

THE effect of the cold weather drought has made itself severely felt in Baluchistan, where the wheat harvest is likely to be an almost complete failure.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The second general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1901-02 reads:—

The sowings of wheat were everywhere made under somewhat adverse conditions, owing to the early withdrawal of the monsoon. It was hoped that the lack of moisture in the soil at the sowing season would not affect the dimensions of the harvest in any very serious degree if the winter rains fell in due time and in ordinary abundance. This hope, however, has been disappointed, the winter rains having given a very inadequate supply of moisture to the land wherever they fell, while they have been entirely absent from Western and Central India. The wheat grown on unirrigated soil in the Panjab and elsewhere in Northern India will give a comparatively small yield, though irrigated wheat has done fairly well. In the Central Provinces, Berar, and Bombay a plague of rats and insects has ravaged the crop, already grown on a restricted area both because of deficient rain at the sowing season and of the greater favour attached by cultivators at the moment to the cheaper grains. It may be anticipated therefore that the wheat crop generally will be substantially below the average.

The reports from the provinces are summarised below:—In the Panjab there was no rain up to the middle of February and no sowings additional to the area reported as shown in the first memorandum on the crop have been made. The area now estimated is about 6,119,000 acres, which is 1·5 per cent. less than the area estimated in November and 22 per cent less than the area entered in last year's final report. The decline is due to the early cessation of the monsoon of 1901 and to the failure of the winter rains. While no improvement can be expected, sowing time having long expired, the local authorities considered it probable that if then existing weather conditions continued, the greater part of the unirrigated area, 2,970,100 acres, which in many places had already commenced to wither, would fail. There has since been some slight rain, but there can be no doubt that unirrigated wheat has been seriously affected by the drought. The irrigated crop was reported to be in average condition.

In the North-West Frontier Province similar conditions prevailed. The area is now estimated at 833,0.0 acres.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather has been unusually dry, but little or no harm has been done to the irrigated crop which continues very promising. The unirrigated crop, however, has suffered much from drought and the yield will be poor. In the Meerut and Agra divisions, where rainfall was deficient from the beginning of the season, the yield as a whole is not estimated at more than 75 per cent of the normal; in Rohilkhand and Fyzabad a yield of 80 per cent is expected, and in the remaining divisions of 90 per cent.

In Bengal, in consequence of the scantiness of rain at the sowing season, the area sown is estimated at 1,404,000 acres, the normal area being reckoned at a little under 1 1-2 million acres. The yield for the province will amount to only 75 per cent. of a normal crop, and for Bihar to only 71 per cent. This estimate was conditional on rain falling later, but there has been practically none since, and the yield will therefore probably be smaller than the estimate.

In the Central Provinces the season has been abnormally dry. The October rain, upon which largely depends the successful germination of the wheat crop, was confined to a few more or less local showers, while the November rain, which in a normal season is not required but sometimes compensates for a dry October, and the December showers, which are most beneficial to wheat, were entirely absent. In the first half of January, however, some showers of rain fell in the north of the province, the Narbada valley, and the plateau districts, which improved prospects. The area reported to be sown is 2,319,000 acres which though 13 per cent larger than the area cropped last year, is 23 per cent below the average. The crop was generally sown under unfavourable conditions. Germination in high lying and poor soils was defective, and in some districts the seed was also bad, having been damaged by rain at the previous harvest. The seedlings were much tried by the abnormal heat of November and the absence of the usual dews. Some injury was also caused by frost in some of the northern districts and by insects generally, by white ants, and by rats when the crop was in ear. For the province as a whole the yield works out to 84 per cent of a normal crop.

In the Bombay Presidency and Sind the area sown is estimated at 1,670,000 acres, which is 13 and 37 per cent respectively below last year's area and the average. The decrease is due to the deficiency of late rain, and also, in Sind, to low floods. The substitution of jowar and other crops also accounts for some of the decrease. The crop has suffered from insufficient moisture everywhere, particularly in Gujarat and the eastern parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Rats have also done extensive injury to the surviving crop throughout Gujarat and Khandesh, where only a very low yield is expected. Elsewhere the crop will yield somewhat better. In Sind a fair crop will be gathered.

In Berar the area is now estimated at 273,591 acres being about 15 per cent more than that of last year but 29 per cent below the average. Sufficient moisture in the soil at the time of sowing accounts for an increase in the area under rabi crops; but owing to the failure of the winter rains in recent years, kharif cultivation still continues greatly in favour and encroaches on the area ordinarily placed under wheat. The anticipation of a fairly satisfactory wheat crop has been quite dispelled by the considerable injury caused by rats which commenced destroying the crop as soon as it came into ear. The yield for the province is estimated at 40 per cent of the normal.

In the Nizam's Territory the area sown is 716,225 acres, which is 4·3 per cent less than last year. It is expected, however, that there will be a better yield, amounting to from 46 to 60 per cent of the normal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	5	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	15	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	43	21	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	13	16	26
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	34	35	80
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	10	21
G Mahim and Worlee	9	10	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	,,
Hospitals	0	19	40
Total	115	134	283
Same date last year	197	186	370

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	3	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	11	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	23	54
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	17	11	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	49	25	66
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	19	26
G Mahim and Worli	14	11	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0		,,
Hospitals	0	14	29
Total	135	129	267
Total plague deaths to date	107,410	93,122	
Same date last year	211	152	317

A TELEGRAM dated Sydney, March 5th, states that 27 cases of plague, with eight deaths, have occurred there since the first appearance of the disease.

IT is hoped that Ahmad Khan, who murdered Arbab Farid Khan in the Sherani country will be captured shortly. In addition to the pursuing party from Dera Ismailkhan, two other parties are operating. Lieutenant-Colonel Scallon with a detachment of 23rd Bombay Rifles, having moved from Mir Ali Khel on the west, while Major Harman with some of the Southern Waziristan Militia, is cooperating on the North-West. Ahmad Khan is believed to be in the neighbourhood of the Takht-i-Suliman with some thirty men, and the cordon is rapidly closing round him.

BRITISH POLICY IN ASIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"There are always the interests, claims, and pretensions of other Powers to be considered," and, in Lord Curzon's own words, "some modification of the ideas of policy which we all set before ourselves, some element of compromise, must invitably come about in any foreign policy in the world." But though there had been such a modification of policy, so considerable an element of compromise, that we actually permitted that very encroachment of Russia on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li which, we had been informed, would have such disatrous consequences, we were now assured that, after all, our gains in the other parts of the Chinese Empire had more than compensated us, and that our interests in Central and Southern China were strengthened by our abdication in the North. The Yang-tse Valley as a British sphere of influence became a favourite catchword, and we are gratified to think that the richest region of China was to be our own special preserve.

THE VALUE OF THE YANG-TSE SPHERE.

It would be interesting to have an up-to-date expression of Lord Curzon's views as to the present value of the Yang-tse sphere, and we must recollect that, if there is any discrepancy between now and then, it is not the Yang-tse Valley that has changed. We get, however, a sidelight on this point. We read of the "supposed recources of Western China," and gather that the heart, the very capital, of the Yun-nan Province is not worth a railway connection. That Yun-nan itself is at present comparatively poor and supports only a population of about four millions is true, but it must not be forgotton that the same province once held a population of sixteen millions, and that there is no reason why its former prosperity, destroyed by the terrible Panthay Rebellion, should not be restored. The decision of the Viceroy as to the scheme which would have connected the once vaunted "British sphere" in China with the Indian Empire, in conjunction with such depreciatory remarks as I have quoted, must be taken to mean an abandonment of the former attitude towards British interests in China. Of course, no such pronouncement is officially made, but a further significant light is thrown on the subject by some of the Indian papers, which evidently recognise that no attempt to safeguard our interests in China is to be made from the Indian side since they declare the true bases from which British influence must be maintained and extended are Shanghai and Han-kau, ! Sancta simplicitas! Hankau, the terminus of the so-called Belgian (French) line, and Shanghai, where all the Powers are established and where Germany especially is becoming stronger and more dominating every month. Our interests, then, are to be solely advanced from the region where, by the Anglo-German Agreement, Germany has at least equal right with ourselves and, unlike ourselves, is extremely anxious to push her interests.

THE AMBITIONS OF FRANCE.

This is only one side of that political question so lightly disposed of by Lord Curzon. There is another, equally serious, to which he did not choose to refer, namely, the ambitions of France. If a railway in Yun-nan is considered as outside the range of practical politics by Great Britain, not so by France! The line which is to connect Tong-king and Yun-nan-fu is well in hand, and will be over five hundred miles in length. Everyone is agreed that the line has been projected mainly as a political instrument, for though France has (on paper) equal rights with ourselves in Yun-nan and Sze-chuan she has never had commercial interests to project, and the conditions in Ton-king preclude the idea of the railway becoming a commercial success. A pretty clear proof of its political significance is that the French Government has, indeed, secured its construction by the guarantee of 4 1/2 per cent. Though the ultimate fate of China is still on the knees of the gods, there can be no doubt that it will be largely affected by the influences established by foreign Powers, and it cannot be denied that railway communication is the first step towards establishing such influence. France and Russia, recognising this, have been quietly at work —Russia, of course, on the grant scale because of the opportunities afforded by her conterminous boundaries. France, from her base in Tong-king, is working upwards through Yun-nan towards the Upper Yang-se, and at the same time by skilful diplomacy has acquired control of the line which connects the Yang-tse basin with Pekin. The importance of such communications is, of course, course immensely increased by the fact of the Franco-Russian Alliance, and with the successful conclusion of these projects we shall see Pekin directly connected with the Siberian trunk line on the one hand, and on the other, via Han-kau and the Yang-tse, eventually with French Indo-China. It is often forgotten by people who laugh at the actual value of such communications, as mere means of transit, that it is as bases of influence that they have their true political meaning. If anyone is sceptical as to this let him consider what Russia has accomplished in Manchuria. With a wedge of French influence between ourselves and Central China we may say farewell to our interests in the Yang-tse, and we have to remember that our loss must be somebody else's gain, and that we are permitting our powerful rivals to wax yet more powerful. It is difficult to make such a course tally with what Lord Curzon calls "our Imperial objects," or even with "our commercial needs." The agreement with France as to Yan-nan and Sze-chuan is worth little more than the paper on which it is written. If she pursues her interests and we do not we can hardly expect her to share the estate which she develops and we neglect.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

If our interests in the Far East, loudly proclaimed and much vaunted, are to be thus quietly abandoned we may well feel misgivings as to another important region neighbouring the Indian Empire. The Viceroy has enunciated a North-Eastern policy—which may be summed up as "sit still and cultivate your 10 per cents." What will he now evolve as a North-Western policy? Some years ago we had an emphatic pronouncement on the subject. Are we to learn that this belonged to the same period of Lord Curzon's political evolution as his speech on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li?

I shall deal with other aspects of the question in a second article.

THE DISASTER TO JAPANESE TROOPS.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

WITH regard to the terrible fate which befell the 210 officers and men belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the Fifth Japanese Regiment it appears, says the "Japan Herald" that the detachment was despatched for the purpose of attempting transport service in the snow. According to the narrative of a sergeant who was fortunately rescued, the troops left their barracks in Aomori on the 23rd January, and after taking tiffin at noon under the mountain they attempted to climb over it. But in consequence of the excessive snowfall it became impossible to properly handle their sleighs. The troops, therefore, marched forward until 6 p.m. with impedimenta on their shoulders. The advance guard previously despatched did not come back, and it was decided to stop at that place. On the following day, the 24th, at 4 a.m. the troops resumed their march, but owing to a serious snowfall on that day, the Commander of the Battalion gave an order to turn back. The men were very pleased to hear this order, but after a journey of about three ri it was discovered that they had taken the wrong route, and they were compelled to stop there. On the following day, the 25th, the journey was resumed at 2 a.m., but it was again found that they were off the track, and they found themselves again at the same place they had visited on the previous day. After an hour's rest, the journey was resumed at 11 a.m., and the troops again bivouacked after travelling about two ri distance. At this time several officers were missing, but the men were safe. The sergeant who supplied the above details added that, early on the morning of the 26th, he got up but found a large number of men missing. He climbed up on an [illegible] and found Captain Kaminari and Lieutenant Sudzuki coming up. Subsequently Lieut. Sudzuki was missed. Then he received an order from Captain Kaminari to fetch some coolies, and he left the place to obey the order, but as to what subsequently happened, he knew nothing at all. A military officer in Tokyo stated that the objective point of the march was Tajiri, which was only six ri distant from Aomori, and the calamity is understood to have occurred about two ri south of Tamogino. The place where the accident occurred was a very mountainous district, there was scarcely any human habitation except at Tajiri, where there are erected in summer a few sheds as there are hot springs in the vicinity.

THE BOMBAY POLICE BILL.

AMENDMENT BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Bombay City Police, states that the only points of importance on which, there has been any material divergence of opinion, arise in regard to the definition of "places of public amusement and entertainment," especially in their relation to the subsequent licensing clause; and to Clause 45 which treats of the subject of compensation for injury occasion by riots. The Committee have recast the definitions of "Place of public amusement" and "Place of public entertainment" including under the former head all places of diversion and reserving the latter for places where food or drink are supplied for consumption on the premises. They have also made it clear that the "place of amusement" contemplated shall not include a place used for a "bona fide" charitable purpose, and that the "profit or gain" alluded to in the definition of "place of public entertainment" must be the profit or gain of persons having an interest in the pecuniary success of the particular place.

The majority of the Committee do not see their way to accepting any more restricted definitions, though they recognise that there may be many places in which food is supplied for consumption on the premises to which it may not be necessary to apply the licensing provisions of this Act. The minority would prefer that the definition should be so worded as to exclude the possibility of such places coming within the scope of these provisions.

The Committee have considerably curtailed the definition of "Street," and have inserted definitions of "Police officer" and "Sign," so that there may be no doubt as to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner being included in the designation Police officer and in order that a person who cannot write and merely puts his mark on a summons may be deemed to have signed it. The definition of "Street," as it appears in the original Bill, is borrowed from the District Municipal Bill, the most recent legislation which gives such a definition, but the second part of the definition as then determined does not appear necessary or appropriate in a Police Bill which, moreover, does not contain a technical distinction, as in the Municipal Act, between "Street" and "Public Street."

The arrangement of the Clauses relating to the constitution of the Police force has been altered the Committee having omitted Clause 6 by the provisions of which all the powers of a Presidency Magistrate, other than those of trying offenders or committing them to trial, may be conferred upon the Commissioner or his Deputy, and inserting in the Punishment Clauses two provisos, namely (1) that in inflicting punishments the Commissioner shall be guided by such rules of procedure as Government may from time to time determine, and (2) that any punishment, except suspension, inflicted upon a Police officer of the rank of Superintendent shall be subject to confirmation by Government. As to magisterial powers the Committee think that the object in view can be better fulfilled by specifying in Chapter IV, which relates to the powers and duties of the Police, the precise executive magisterial powers which the Commissioner of Police should or may exercise: and as to departmental punishments that it is but a reasonable recognition of a Superintendent's responsible position and the high reputation which officers of this class have deservedly gained, that in Bombay, as elsewhere, a final decision as to their punishment should rest with Government; also that as in the case of the District Police, the disciplinary procedure affecting all ranks should be subject to certain prescribed conditions.

Under the head of Special Police officers has been inserted a Clause, as in the Calcutta and Madras Acts, making such service obligatory under penalty of a fine.

In Chapter III, the Committee have suggested considerable changes both in the arrangement and details of the clauses relating to Police Regulations. The several Sub-clauses relating to the granting of licenses have been grouped together, and the power of absolute prohibition has been qualified by providing that it shall only be exercised to prevent danger or nuisance, except that in the case of public places of entertainment and amusement the Committee think the Commissioner should have the power of refusing a license to persons of notoriously bad character, they have added a proviso in this sense and have endeavoured to meet the objection which some of the Committee have to the enforced licensing of eating-houses and similar places by exempting them from the obligation to take out a license those places of entertainment in which no intoxicants are sold or which are not kept open for night customers.

The Committee have restricted the ordinary power of interference with music to Street music, and in the Sub-clause, by which power is given in certain cases, on a requisition being made, to interfere with objectionable noises on private premises, it has been made clear that the requisition must be addressed to the Commissioner of Police and not to any subordinate officer, and also that the party aggrieved may have recourse to a Magistrate to set the order aside: a new Sub-clause has been added to secure to the Commissioner authority, as at present exercisable by him, to temporarily prohibit ingress to or otherwise control any street or public place on ceremonial or other public occasions.

In Chapter IV. the Committee inserted the specific powers of a Magistrate which they think the Commissioner should be in a position to exercise. They find that the position has very considerably changed since it was first thought desirable that the Commissioner of Police should be invested "ex officio" with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate except for trying offenders or committing them for trial. Almost all the executive Magisterial powers which it was sought to confer on him, especially power to deal with unlawful assemblies, have already been incorporated in the Bill, and they have inserted a new Clause (69) corresponding with Section 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code, giving the Commissioner power to search for persons wrongfully confined, but not giving him the power which a Magistrate has under that Section of making an order regarding any such person. In these circumstances the only Sections of the Code in regard to which it is, necessary to declare that the Commissioner shall have Magisterial powers, are Sections 94, 96, 97, 98, (these will take the place of provisions now included in Chapter V of the Bill), Section 105 (search in the presence of a Magistrate without issue of warrant), and Sections 523, 524, and 525 (seizure and disposal of suspicious property). The Committee think that he should also be invested with the powers of a Magistrate in regard to Section 25 of the Arms Act and have made provision accordingly.

In regard of Clause 45 having reference to compensation for injury caused by unlawful assemblies the Committee are divided in opinion, as the minority are in favour of excluding it altogether, or, as a less acceptable alteration, of imposing the liability on the whole body of tax-payers in the same way that an addition is made to the police-rate, under an English statute in similar circumstances: they would also eliminate the provision as to the exemption of individuals. The majority, however, are of opinion that the principle introduced into other Indian Police Acts should be followed, and desire that when on the rare occasions this clause comes into operation the liability should fall as nearly as possible on the residents in that locality to which the persons belong who occasion the injury in respect of which compensation is to be awarded. In this sense the words "sub-wards or sections thereof" have been inserted after the words "all or such of the Municipal wards."

In Clause 46 words have been inserted to remove any doubt as to the power of a house-owner to transfer to his tenant the liability in respect of any special tax of this nature.

The above are the most important amendments adopted by the Committee.

IN a circular which certain members of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund have addressed to all subscribers in India, the point nominally involved is technical and concerns the election of a Director at the last annual meeting; but that the action of five Directors is called into question, and subscribers are asked to support a proposal for their removal from office. The circular has seventeen names affixed to it, among which are found those of officials who would not take any extreme steps unless they were conscientiously convinced that prompt action was a necessity. On the other side, the five Directors, reinforced by a sixth, have also issued a circular asking subscribers to support them in their action, their contention being that "most disastrous results" may follow upon the selection of Directors in an irregular way. We cannot pronounce upon the legal aspect of the case; but assuredly the Fund can be in no danger where seventeen influential officials, headed by a Secretary to Government, are earnestly interesting themselves in its welfare. Subscribers, we should imagine, will have no difficulty in deciding which party they will support. The controversy is unfortunate in some ways, but if it has the result of finally clearing the air, good may come out of it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

IT is not surprising that the street problem is becoming grave. It takes three hundred thousand horses to move the wheels of London, and if it were possible to move all the people about by rail, and if the lines were so perfect and the engines so wonderful that they could be moved at the rate of sixty miles an hour, five hundred Flying Dutchmen would be required to transport this moving city. The marvellous network of railways, which seems to bring half London to one centre every morning and breaks up the crowd as if by magic every night, is more wonderful than most of us are ready to confess when waiting on dark platforms for late and dirty trains. Within a radius of twelve miles 800 miles of railway run through 700 stations, and between morning and night the trains passing through these stations carry 1,300,000 passengers. Of these 800,000 come and go at the great main stations such as Paddington, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, and Victoria, and the other half-million patronise the various underground railways.

It is an odd reflection on the sixty years' development of the railway system that the road beats the railway easily in London. The street vehicles travel twenty times as far as the trains every day, and carry more passengers. It may seem incredible, but it is perfectly true, that the street vechicles of London accomplish a journey every day equal to twenty times round the earth. It is startling, in contrast with this, to find that the trains cover only twenty-five thousand miles, but the explanation is, of course, the simple fact that for every train there are about fifty other vehicles. There are always running in London between four and five thousand 'busses and trams, carrying 1,600,000 passengers every day, and when all these are full there is room left for nearly twelve thousand cabs, for which seven hundred stands are provided. "Cabby," one of the best abused men in the Metropolis—often enough deserving it—drives 120,000 people about London every day.

The machinery brought into play by this great moving city is one of the most amazing facts of all. It takes sixty thousand horses and thirty thousand men to move the people from place to place and when all the cabs and 'buses and trams are empty they weigh something like fifteen thousand tons. One can only just glance at the heavy traffic. There are always thirty thousand horses drawing goods from one end of London to the other, including six thousand horses, employed in connection with the various railway companies. The familiar brewers' waggons, too, carry five tons of beer barrels, and there are always three thousand horses drawing these in London. Then there are, besides all those that have been mentioned, some twenty-five thousand private carriages in the Metropolis, with over forty thousand horses.

"Moving London" is, in spite of all our grumbles, a wonderful triumph of our industry, in which there is invested not one penny less than seventy millions sterling. If London were to come into being afresh to-morrow, and all the work had to be begun again with capital evenly subscribed by the population, every man, woman, and child in the Metropolis would have to invest twelve pounds before this system of locomotion could be established. Then, when the seventy millions had been turned into railways, horses and omnibuses, the wheels could not be set going for a single day without an expenditure of at least £35,000. That is the cost of moving London for one day.

London is, perhaps, too big, and its distances have their drawbacks. But in the size of London lies the source of huge fortunes. Londoners travel in London something like 165,000,000 times a year, making nearly a thousand million separate journeys and this constant movement of a great city more than justifies the investment of seventy millions. Twelve and a half millions sterling represent the lowest yearly average of the "takings" in 'buses and booking offices, and out of it all comes a net profit of three millions of money. Forty thousand pounds a day is the estimated total of London's travelling bill, and the figures, like the traffic, are always growing. The street problem has much to answer for when we pause now and then to think of all the miseries of getting about in London, but it is a gold mine to somebody, and that, after all, is something for somebody to be thankful for.

There is humour, as well as secrecy, in diplomacy and an excellent story is recalled by the treaty with Japan. Years ago the Emperor of Japan sent an Embassy to France to arrange with the French Government about the opening of certain ports which were to be declared free for the trade of the Republic. The Japanese Government had consented to throw open three ports to be chosen by France in exchange for three French ports, and the Foreign Minister in Paris, who need not be named, made his selection in conference with the Embassy from Tokio. He chose the ports of Yokohama, Yeddo, and Han-Yang. The Embassy bowed and left—with a smile, we may be sure. A few days elapsed, and the Embassy called again on the Foreign Minister, to inform him that Japan had selected the three French ports of Havre, Marseilles, and Southampton. There was a titter in the Foreign Office, and the Minister forgot the importance of the business in his merriment. When he could stop laughing he explained to the Japanese Minister that Southampton was in England. "We are perfectly aware of it," said the Minister, "and Han-Yang is in Corea."

The mistake was natural enough, perhaps, in the days when Japan was coming into being as a great world Power and before the little yellow Empire was on friendly terms with Europe. In those days, when Japan was emerging from barbarism and entering on its career with new ideas and a brand new constitution, there was one man now notable in the service of the Empire who ranged himself against the flowing tide and dared to oppose the dynasty which was destined to achieve such a remarkable revolution. Tadasu Hayashi, a staunch supporter of the Shogun dynasty, fought as a youth against the new government, and was so actively engaged in the resistance to the reforming army that he came within an ace of losing his head after spending a night in a wooden cage. Even in the throes of revolution, however, Japan realised that there are some men too good to kill, and the Government preserved the life of Tadasu Hayashi for its own sake. To-day the rebel has changed his mind about the revolution, and represents Japan at the Court of St. James's. It was his hand which signed the treaty of which all Europe was talking last week.

Baron Hayashi, who may blossom into a full fledged Ambassador under the inspiration of the Dual Alliance, will, we may be sure, have a heavier birthday post than usual next Saturday. He is fifty-two, and, in spite of his rebel days, he has been serving the modern regime in Japan for thirty years. He has had a great deal to do with the foreign affairs of Japan as second in charge of the Foreign Office, or Vice-Minister, as they say in Tokio; and he has represented the land of the chrysanthemum at Peking and St. Petersburg as well as in London. Thirty years ago he came to England with an Embassy which the Emperor sent round the world to find out how the good Western countries managed themselves. It was the beginning of his new politics. The Government had sent for the rebel from prison to accompany the Embassy as secretary, and Tadasu Hayashi thanked his knowledge of English, and came.

The Treaty which bears the signature of Baron Hayashi and Lord Lansdowne invests Manchuria with fresh interest for Englishmen who have grown tired of Far Eastern affairs. It is not the first time this aggregation of once separate States has excited the interest of the political world. Two hundred and fifty years ago the Manchus conquered the little States and welded them into a Kingdom, which became part of the Chinese Empire when the conquering Manchus set themselves up in Peking as The Great Pure Dynasty." Even in those far-off days China struggled with Russia over Manchuria and the Manchus had hardly completed their conquest before the Russians already on the banks of the Amur, asserted themselves and claimed jurisdiction in Northern Manchuria.

The two empires met in battle at the end of the seventeenth century and peace concluded with the Treaty of Nerchinsk in 1689, which laid down the boundary lines of Russia and China in the disputed territory. Chinese politics had a peculiarity of their own so long ago as that, and there are phrases in the treaty which suggest that the crisis of three hundred years ago was not vastly different from that which has made a battleground of China in our own time. It is distincly set forth that the treaty was concluded in order to "repress the insolence of certain rascals who making hunting incursions beyond the limits of their territories, pillage, murder, and stir up trouble and quarrels"—all of which one seems to have heard in much more modern times.

There is at least one among the German warriors who have recently come back from China to whom that expedition has brought something more substantial than mere kudos. He is a young Bavarian, who was wounded by a party of Boxers near Paoting-fu while on the march. A French army corps, camping close by, saved the small German party from the onslaught of the Boxers, who were numerically ten times as strong. The French commanding officer took charge of the wounded man and imposed a fine of a thousand dollars, to be paid to the wounded man, on the Chinese village where the Boxers in question had their headquarters. The Bavarian recovered from his wound, and recently reached his village in South Germany, where he went back to his occupation as carpenter. He often told of his Chinese adventure, but dismissed the 1,000-dollar episode with a joke. A few days ago, however, he received a message from the district authorities to the effect that $210 had arrived for him from China, being the fine imposed by the French officer from the Chinese boxdes.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. d'ARSONVAL, the French electrician, found that electrical currents of high frequency produced anæsthesia or insensibility in the skin submitted to them for 10 or 15 seconds, and the method has been applied in dentistry. In a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, MM. Regnier and Didsbury state that they have been able to pull teeth and lance abscesses in the gums without pain by this means. The current used is of 700,000 to 800,000 oscillations per second, and 250 to 300 milliamperes in strength, and it is applied for 25 to 30 seconds to produce deep anesthesia. One pole of the high frequency apparatus, or solenoid, is connected to a mould of the dental cavity covered with conducting powder, and placed in the cavity; the other pole is held in the hand.

Mdme. Sieber, who succeeded Professor Nencki in the University of St. Petersburg, states that the "toxines" of diphtheria and tetanus, and also abrine, are destroyed by the bioxide of calcium. Oxydases of animal or vegetable origin neutralise many toxines, but the vegetable glucoside "abrine" is proof against them. Half a gramme of the bioxide of calcium neutralises in ten minutes a dose of abrine able to kill twenty persons and in four hours 5,000 mortal doses. The same quantity of bioxide will neutralise 1,000 mortal doses of diphtheria or tetanus toxine. Oxygenated water has a similar power over these toxines. Being toxic itself, it should not be used in high doses, but a harmless dose of half a cubic centimetre neutralises 600 mortal doses of diphtheria toxine.

An Austrian doctor has introduced a mode of restoring broken noses and other deformations of this body to their normal shape. It is to inject a molten mixture of paraffin and vaseline under the skin with a syringe, and mould it with the finger. The paraffin remains, and the restoration is permanent.

The Photorama, of M. M. Lumiere, the well-known photographers of Lyons, who introduced the cinematograph, is a diorama, or circular panorama, with photograhic instead of painted pictures. As in the diorama the spectators, occupy a platform in the middle of the circular hall, of which the photographic panorama forms the wall. The picture are thrown, on the wall by an electric projector, like a search light and an optical arrangement in the centre of the hall.

The process of M. Clerc for making milk unalterable by heating is the fruit of many experiments to find the proper temperature for different seasons, &c. It is now in operation by the Societe "Le lait," 14, Rue Jouffroy, Paris, and the milk is now supplied to a number of hospital in the city, and also sent by rail.

M. de Montais has invented a means of transmitting power by belts and pulley at variable speeds. It consists of two ingenious pulleys able to expand or contract in diameter without slackening the belt, and is described in "La Nature."

M. Laurent finds that mistletoe has the power of killing young branches of certain pear trees on which it settles. Contact of the berries, seeds, or young plants of the parasite with the bark of the pear seem to poison it, arrest the sap, and wither the leaves.

Professor Lodge, F.R.S., the well-known physicist, in his presidential address to the Society for Psychical Research, ascribed the objection of physical scientists to the study of psychical phenomena mainly to their regarding it as unintelligible. The Professor was not prepared to say that the passage of matter through matter, "materialisations," and other psychical phenomena were impossible and absurd. His belief resting on scientific evidence, was that man survived after death, and he was disposed to regard "trance utterance" (the supposed influence of a "spirit" on a "medium" in a trance) as due to telepathic communication with some unconscious stratum of a departed person.

Mosquitoes, according to the observations of Major Ronald Ross (well-known for his generous services without pay in suppressing malaria-breeding mosquitoes in Sierra-Leone), are susceptible to music, and his observation is confirmed by a correspondent of the "British Medical Journal" at Patna. In playing the violin they swarmed about him so thickly he was forced to stop. He looks on stringed instruments as having more influence on them than the piano.

Around the "stone gallery" at the base of St. Paul's Cathedral is a balustrade of Portland stone with a heavy coping under which the "grime" forms a scale of three-quarters of an inch thick. Professor Clayton, in the "Proceedings of the Chemical Society," states from analysis that it consists of calcium sulphate and a little silica. The gypsum has been formed in two centuries of weathering by rain charged with sulphurous and sulphuric acid from the smoke and gases of the surrounding chimneys. The deposit resembles calcareous tufa.

Mr. Vaughan Cornish having taken biograph views of the Severn "bore," a heaping up of water caused by the conflict of the inflowing tide and the outflowing river, specimens are given in the "Geographical Journal." Mr. Cornish is doing useful scientific work in taking cinematograph views of natural effects of the tides.

We have already urged the importance of teaching anthropology in our schools and colleges. It is particularly desirable in the British Empire, which contains so many diverse native races whose traits and habits are but imperfectly known. Anthropologists are the only trustworthy authorities in races, for they alone study them systematically, intelligently, impartially (without prejudice or bais), and with the necessary patience. A flood of errors and half-truths or untruths exists in literature and the propular mind as to races that science only can rectify.

Anthropology by enlightening the adminstrative race as to the subject races might prevent misgovernment, perchance rebellion. Yet anthrology is only taught in one institution in the British Isles. In Germany, with its small empire, fourteen institutions teach it. The United States have almost as many classes. Italy, France, Russia, Austria, even Switzerland and Holland, are ahead of us.

An agricultural pest causing trouble in Algeria is the Oum Tabag ("mother of mischief") a kind of bug about one-fifth inch long which destroys wheat. It is killed by a temperature of five degrees below zero, centigrade.

The "Western Electrician" reports that Rontgen rays have at length attained the popular distinction of "a penny in the slot." Self-acting apparatus are now fixed in public so that for a coin those who are curious about their skeletons may see the bones of their hands in a fluoroscope or fluorescent screen.

Professor Holborn, of the Reichsanstalt, Berline has designed a new form of electric resistance laboratory furnace, which permits temperatures up to 1,500 deg. C. to be attained with ease by use of the ordinary 110-volt electric supply. These furnace, are made in two forms, the first being adapted for heating crucibles and the second for heating tubes 44 cm. in length. Both forms of furnace are alike in principle, the electric cuerent being conducted through a resistance coil of platinum or nickle wire, wound round a thin perceiain tube or cylinder. The crucible or substance to be heated is placed, within this latter, add the space between the outer side of the coil and the containing vessel is packed with asbestos or powdered quartz. Using nickel, the temperature of the furnace cannot be raised above 1,000 deg. C. without damage to the coil, but with platinum it is possible to attain a temperature of 1,500 deg. C. with a current of 14 amperes and 110 volts. It is necessary in the use of these furnaces to include a resistance in the circuit and to use only one-half of the maximum current when the heating is first commenced. The use of exterior resistance enables the temperature of the furnace to be regulated with ease, within somewhat narrow limits. Further advantages claimed for these furnaces are—that the separate portions are replaceable when worn out, that the heating spirals can be easily removed, and changed to suit the special temperatures required and that with the tube form of furnace, the heating of the substance can be carried on in the absence of air and in the presence of any desired gas or gaseous mixture. It would be interesting to know whether any attempts have been made to apply electrical resistance heating to organic combustion work. The usual type of gas-heated combustion furnace is capable of improvement, and the substitution of electricity for gas would bring with it some notable advantages. In localities where the day supply of electricity is at reduced rates, this application is worthy of attention.

Complaint is rife as to the foul condition of the air in the tube of the Central London Railway. Unfortunately there are very adequated grounds for such lamentation, chemical analysis having shown marked impurity of the atmosphere therein. Drowsiness, headache, and even nausea are common consequences. The air involved is becoming positively toxic in its action, and unless a way of renewing the air of these railway burrows is quickly found the health of travellers will be more or less seriously affected. Efficient ventilation must be insisted on. It will be well that provisions for such be insisted upon in respect of all future "tubes." Considering the immense number of persons making use of this cheap and speedy means of locomotion the subject is one of pressing hygienic importance. We trust that the directors will not hesitate to take steps at once to improve the atmospheric conditions of a line which is rightly popular and is an unquestionable boon to the citizens of the metropolis.

EXQUISITE IN FLAVOR.

Highly concentrated, perfect in solubility, hence the most nourishing and easily digested.

van Houten's Cocoa

is a perfect beverage, light and delicate, invigorating and sustaining. It is easy to make, and cheaper in use than any other.

Best & goes farthest.

"THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA."

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta - The Great Eastern Hotel Co., Ltd. Bombay - Aldridge, Salmon & Co., Ltd. | Madras - Spencer & Co. Rangoon - A. Scott & Co. Kurachi - Latham & Co.

'DARTRING'

'LANOLINE'

'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

The 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—

"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED, ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER"

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC

TOILET SOAP BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION. Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.

TOOTH POWDER IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE. Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

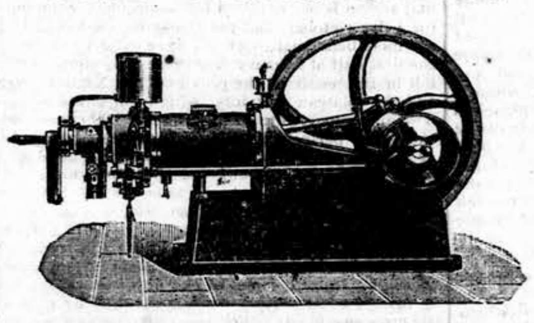
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 30-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurances is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM General Manager.

OIL ENGINES.



Simple. Reliable. Economical.

Suitable for all Driving purposes and specially constructed for the Eastern Market.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Full Particulars on application to

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BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Are Celebrated the World over for ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

TRADE MARK CINDERELLA (Regd.)

SOLE MANUFACTURER—JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents required for Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Ceylon.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES" AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS (LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LIMITED, 210 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ......Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ...... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ...... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years 5¼
„ 1 Year ......5 „
„ 6 Months ......4½ „
„ 3 Months ......4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden.
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya,
Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ......$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ......$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ......$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG.
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

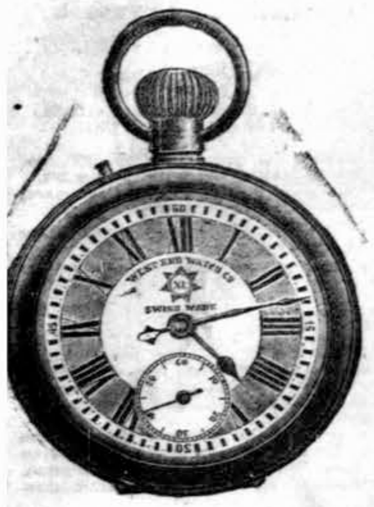
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ET ANOTHER CHEAP WATCH



19″ size watc.

Made on the Roskopf System.
Guaranteed for One Year.

HAVING all the merits of the best watches, made on the same principle ever produced by any maker, while, owing to the improvements introduced into the going train, we obtain better results in the time-keeping than is usually the case with watches made on the same principle.

This watch is called **THE EXCEL**, is made in 2 sizes, 19″ size (as illustrated,) and 21″ size larger.

With or without a second hand, and we sell it :

IN OPEN FACE
NICKEL SILVER CASE,
at Rs. 12.

(Including box, spare spring and glass.)

o the purchaser of 3 watches in a lot, we allow a reduction of 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 10 per cent.

BTAINABLE DIRECT FROM OUR OFFICES, OR FROM ALL DEALERS IN THE BAZAR.

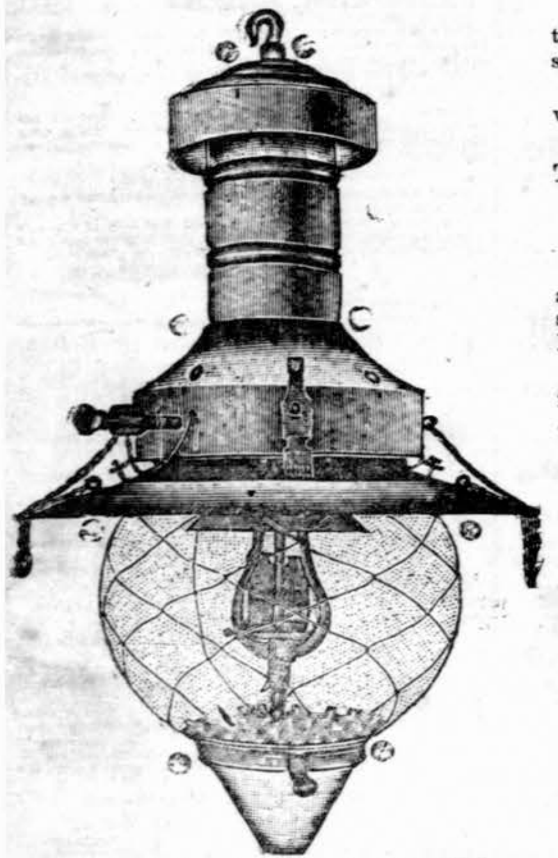
THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

BOMBAY,
11, Hornby Road.

CALCUTTA,
11, Dalhousie Square.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



TRADE MARK : " FLASH LIGHT."

Enormous Saving in the consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (B k Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs.of oil, which cost 2 pies per hour perBurner.

Especially adapted for UP-COUNTRY USE, where gas is not availabe.

EACH WELSBACH MANTLE GIVES 250 CANDLE POWER.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, *viz.*, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Gardens, Public Halls, etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

WANTED RESPECTABLE AGENTS.

For further Particulars, apply to

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SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT COMPANY,

SUB-AGENTS FOR N.-W. P.& OUDH :
T.C. BECHTLER, SON & CO.,
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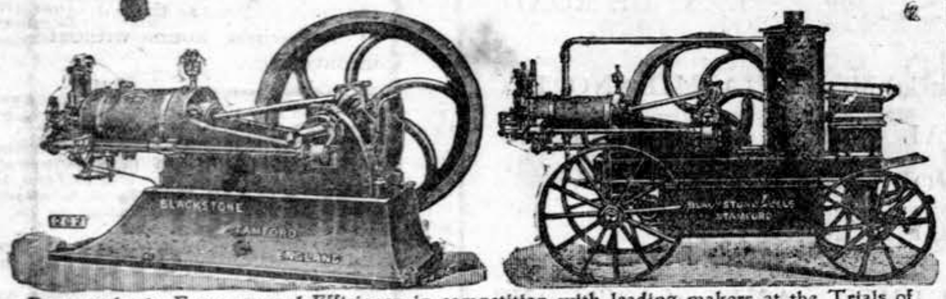
SUB-AGENTS FOR SIND, PUNJAB, AND BELUCHISTEN,
COSSER & CQ., KARACH.

POLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—PATENT WELSBACH Mantles for Incandescent Gas Light can only be had at the above address. All others offering for Sale are of inferior qualitie or infringement.

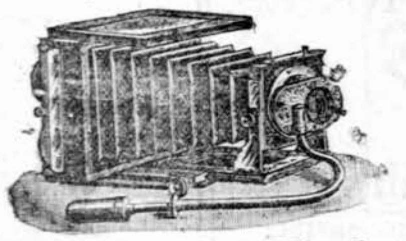
THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS.
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S "LAIT Larola" Regd.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited;
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Lea & Perrins' Sauce

IS THE ORIGINAL
AND GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES ! !

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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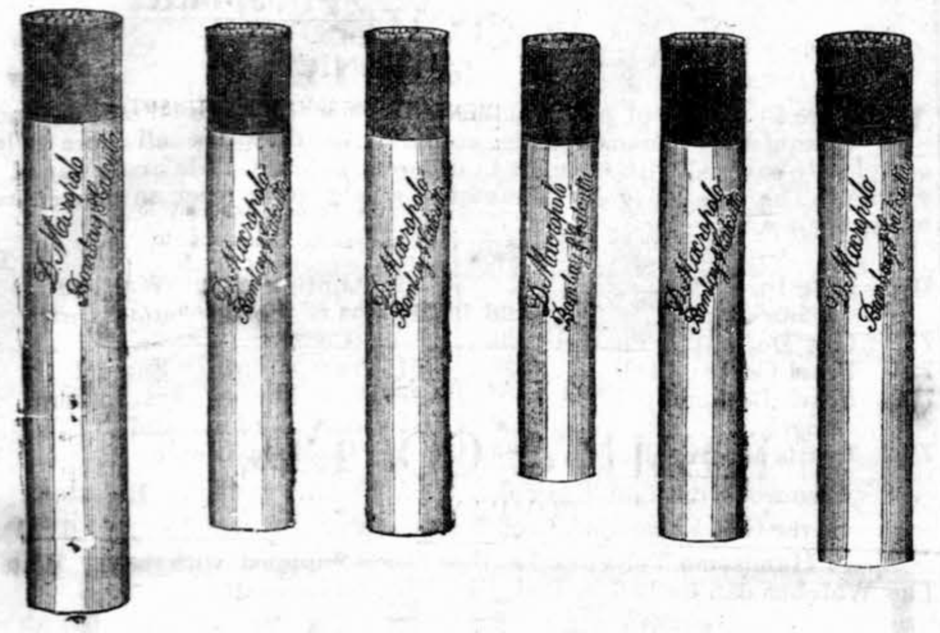

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Extra Flowers	do.	(Medium)	No. 1	do.	...	,,	2
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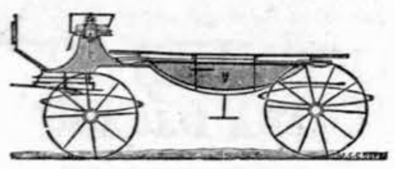

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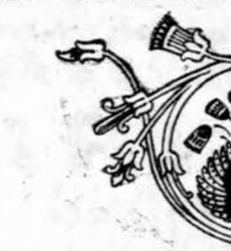

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EVER imported into India, as they are manufactured at CAIRO, (EGYPT), and they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

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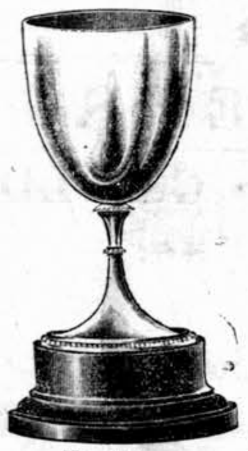
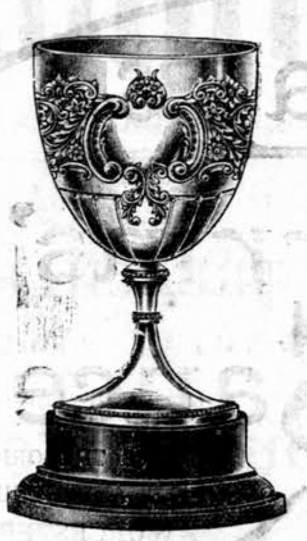


No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Rs. 51.



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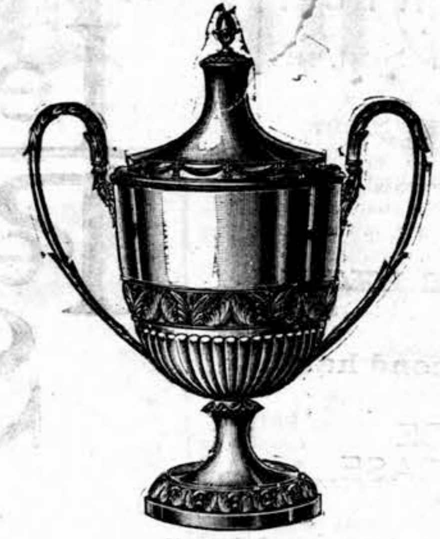

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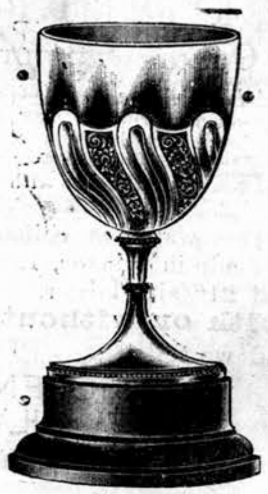
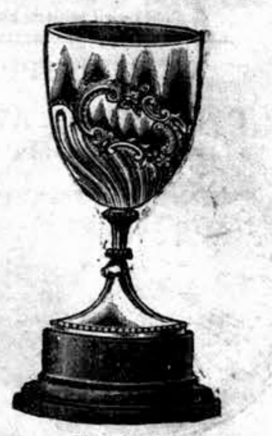
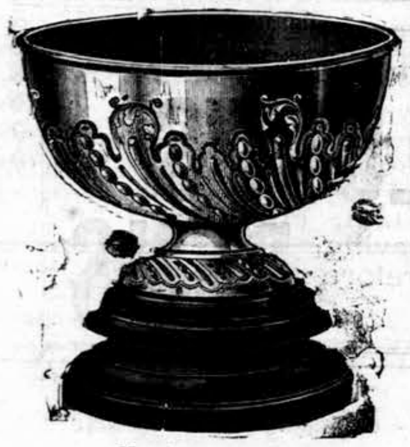


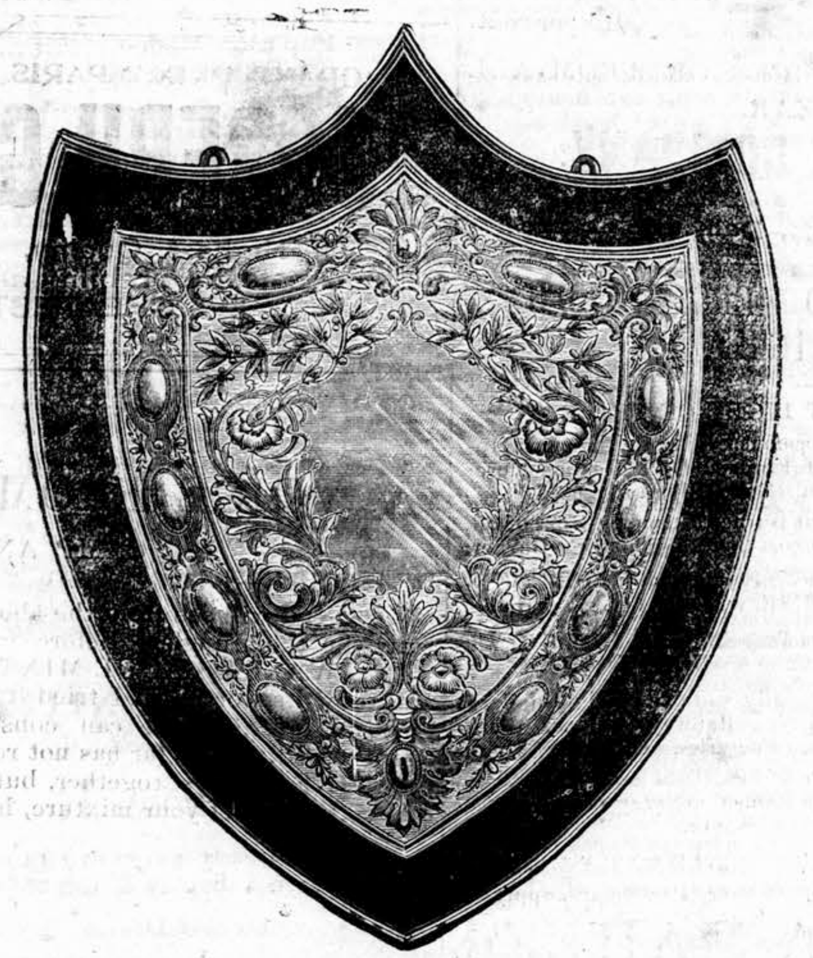
No. 1205.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches width of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Rs. 112.



No. 1207.
Prize Cup, height with plinth $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Rs. 100.



No. 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.



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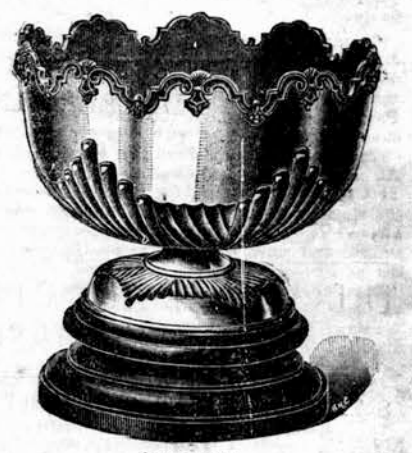
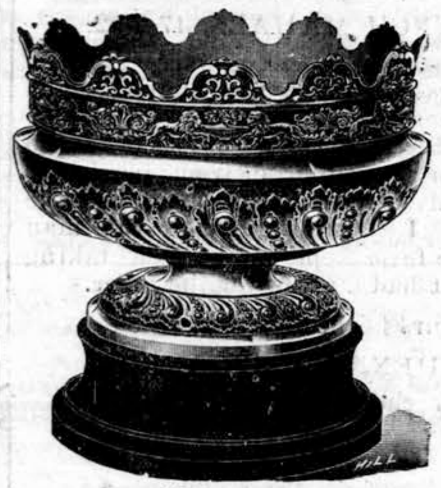


No. 1207.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches, width of bowl 10 inches Rs. 416.



No. 1210.
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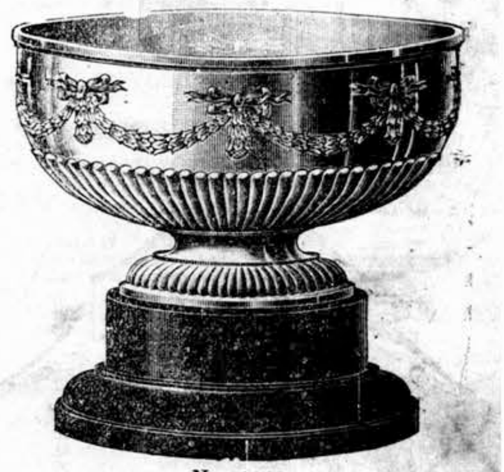

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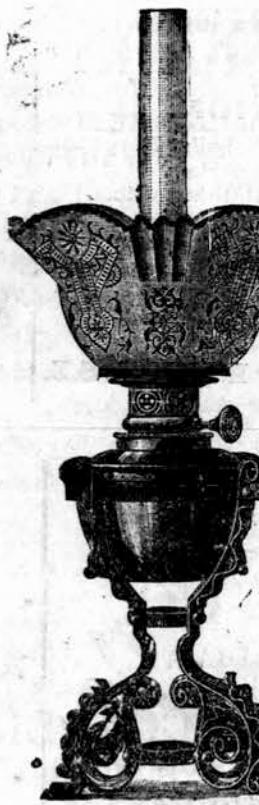
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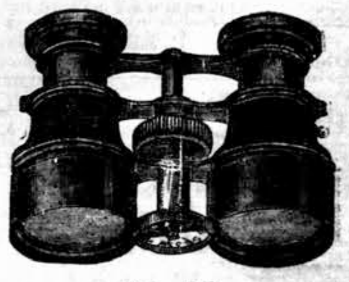

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